

APU considers Egypt's readmission

BAHRAIN (R) — The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) continued its deliberations Tuesday in Sana'a, North Yemen, on a number of issues including a proposal by Sudan to re-admit Egypt to the pan-Arab body, national news agencies in the Gulf reported. In a Sana'a-dated report, the Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) quoted the speaker of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), Ezzeldin Al Sayed, as saying Egypt's attitude have changed under the leadership of President Hosni Mubarak and that it has played a positive role in the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. Egypt, the first and so far only Arab state to sign a treaty with Israel, is a close ally of Sudan which has during the past two years led efforts by moderate Arab states to end Egypt's ostracism in the Arab World. The APU began its three-day meeting here Monday.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تلغراف سياسي مستقل

المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Senegalese leader praises Arafat

DAKAR, Senegal (A.P.) — National Assembly President Habib Thiam met Tuesday with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and hailed him as a "man of quality." Mr. Thiam said: "When a people such as the Palestinians, with a man of quality as their leader, is capable of so many sacrifices and so much heroism, they will be victorious at the end of the road." He praised Mr. Arafat for the realism he demonstrated at a U.N. conference in Geneva on the Palestinians last summer and at last week's Islamic summit in Casablanca. In reply Mr. Arafat said he was happy to be in Senegal, "whose people had never failed to support the Palestinians even in their most difficult moments." Mr. Arafat arrived Monday on a 48-hour official visit, the start of a tour that will also take him to Mali and Guinea. Senegal was the first sub-Saharan African state to give the PLO diplomatic status.

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UPU official arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Director General of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Mohammad Ibrahim Subhi arrived here Tuesday on an official four-day visit to Jordan. He will hold talks with Minister of Communications Mohammad Adnani and the UPU and Jordan's role in the union's Executive Council on promoting international postal services especially in rural regions. The UPU's International Bureau is entrusted with promoting the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to UPU members.

Chinese president expected in March

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chinese President Li Xiangnan will pay an official visit to Jordan early March, informed sources said here Tuesday. The visit will be in return to an official visit made by His Majesty King Hussein to China last September, the sources added. Earlier this month, a delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) paid a one-week visit to Jordan during which it met with members of the Jordanian Parliament and other officials.

Israeli soldier wounded in attack

BEIRUT (R) — An Israeli soldier was wounded when an Israeli patrol was attacked with automatic weapons near the town of Jezzire, in occupied South Lebanon, security sources said. Earlier Tuesday, the Israeli command said a roadside bomb failed to explode when activated from afar as an Israeli convoy was passing near the town of Rihan in southern Lebanon.

Shot Libyan envoy's condition deteriorates

ROME (R) — The condition of Libyan envoy Ammar Al Taggazy, who suffered extensive brain damage when he was shot by unidentified gunmen in Rome on Saturday, is getting worse, the Policlinico Umberto hospital said Tuesday. Mr. Taggazy is on an artificial respirator in the hospital's intensive care unit.

U.S.-Israeli group holds first meeting

WASHINGTON (R) — An Israeli-United States political-military group which President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir set up last November met here Tuesday for the first time. The participants were expected to discuss possible joint military exercises and the positioning of U.S. equipment, but officials said no communiques would be issued on the talks.

Gonzalez postpones visit to S. Arabia

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has postponed a trip to Saudi Arabia scheduled to begin on Feb. 5 to allow both governments to make further preparations. Mr. Gonzalez's office announced Tuesday.

Syria media step up attack on Gemayel Lebanese army, PSP militia resume clashes

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Government troops and opposition forces traded sporadic artillery barrages in the hills above the U.S. Marine base at Beirut International Airport Tuesday. Police said one civilian was killed and two others were wounded.

The midday skirmishes ended an early morning lull on Lebanon's civil war fronts as U.S. jets staged reconnaissance runs over the capital and outlying suburbs.

The state radio said the F-14 tomcat interceptors that scrambled off aircraft carriers based in Lebanese waters drew no ground fire and made no bombing sorties.

State-run Beirut Radio said positions near Souk Al Gharb and Aley, in the mountains southeast of Beirut where the army confronts Syrian-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia, were shelled and mortared.

Three shells also exploded near an army position beside Beirut airport where U.S. Marines of the Multi-National Force (MNF) are based. A position near the presidential palace at Baabda was also shelled, the radio added.

The radio of the predominantly Christian Falange Party linked the U.S. jets' flights to U.S. media reports that pro-Iranian militiamen might try to stage suicide attacks on American warships here.

The radio said the flights at first light underscored stepped-up air reconnaissance by the American Sixth Fleet squadron off Beirut since the reports began last week of possible suicide assaults by pro-Khomeini extremists.

U.S. officials here never comment on aerial activity of 6th fleet jets.

The shelling outside Beirut followed overnight artillery duels between army and the predominantly Druze PSP gunners in the mountains overlooking the capital.

The senior Gemayel, 78, called for a "general popular mobilization" to "support the fighters who are defending the Lebanese entity on the front."

Mr. Junblatt, who has been accusing the Falangists of recruiting volunteers for a new round of all-out war, held talks in Damascus Tuesday with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. No statements were issued after the meeting.

Heavy shelling duels have repeatedly erupted around Beirut since the failure of Mr. Junblatt and the government to agree earlier this month on a plan for disengagement of forces.

Since then Mr. Junblatt has twice demanded Mr. Gemayel's resignation. PSP gunners have shelled the presidential palace and last week nearly 500 people died and 150 were injured in mutual shelling of residential areas.

Officials said that despite widespread pessimism about peace prospects the government was still pressing for agreement on the disengagement plan.

Press reports said it hoped to send a military delegation to Damascus this week for talks with Mr. Junblatt's Syrian backers.

AUB takes precautions

Tight security measures were imposed on the campus of the American University of Beirut Tuesday following an anonymous telephone threat Monday night.

Security sources said the caller warned that a "big operation" would take place on the campus, where the university's American President Valcolm Kerr was assassinated last week.

A memorial service for Dr. Kerr is due to be held at the university assembly hall Wednesday.

Fears of war escalates, page 2

Syria blasts Gemayel

Syria's government-controlled media, meanwhile, joined PSP leader Walid Junblatt in a war of words against President Amin Gemayel's administration.

An editorial in the newspaper Tishrin, which speaks for Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's government, charged the Gemayel administration had reneged on a commitment to scrap the U.S.-brokered troop withdrawal agreement concluded with Israel last May.

This commitment was undertaken at the reconciliation talks among Lebanese factions held in Geneva, early in November, Tishrin said.

The editorial, which was also carried by Syria's state-run radio, accused the Gemayel government of being controlled by the Falange Party, founded and led by the president's father, Pierre Gemayel.

The editorial came a day after Mr. Junblatt issued a statement in the Syrian capital demanding President Gemayel's resignation and saying the opposition would not join a national coalition government.

Senior Gemayel assails PSP

In a separate statement issued in Beirut Monday night, the elder Gemayel blamed Mr. Junblatt for ceasefire violations that heightened Lebanon's tensions in the last three weeks.

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No political solution in sight, says Junblatt

ZURICH (R) — A political solution to Lebanon's internal conflict is not in sight and opposition forces have no other option but to carry on fighting, leading opposition figure Walid Junblatt was quoted as saying Tuesday.

In an interview with the Swiss daily Tages-Anzeiger in Damascus the Syrian-backed Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader also warned that Lebanon was turning into a new Vietnam for the U.S.

"We, the patriotic forces, would prefer to negotiate than fight. But we have realized that sensible negotiations with the Falangist-Fascist regime of (President) Amin Gemayel are not possible, and so we will continue fighting," he said.

Describing the U.S. peace-keeping forces in Lebanon as opponents, Mr. Junblatt said the Americans were no longer impartial since they believed the "regime of Amin Gemayel is legitimate."

"Amin Gemayel is not the president of the Lebanese people in its totality but only the Falangist representative at the head of the government," he said.

Calling on the Americans to withdraw as soon as possible, he said: "Lebanon will become a new Vietnam for them. The Lebanese people is fighting against the Americans."

Asked whether and to what extent he was supported by Moscow, Mr. Junblatt simply said: "We are supported. That is sufficient."

However, he accused the Americans of supporting the Lebanese army which he said was no longer a national force.

Union and China.

Field Marshal Bramall said Tuesday he felt the 1100-man British contingent of the MNF has earned the respect of "all the citizens in Beirut and all the various factions."

He noted, for example, that the British unit provides guards for meetings of the Lebanese military ceasefire committee and conducts various street patrols.

"They show the flag," he said. "And I do think they give moral support and encouragement to the Lebanese government and the Lebanese army in its attempted programme of reconciliation."

Still, he said, there are continuing concerns about the safety of the unit. As he spoke from the rooftop of the tobacco factory that has been converted for the British troops, sporadic small-arms fire could be heard from nearby militia and Lebanese army positions.

Hayden meets Mubarak

CAIRO (A.P.) — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden conferred Tuesday with President Hosni Mubarak. The meeting was held at Mr. Mubarak's residence from which reporters were barred.

Mr. Hayden arrived Sunday on a four-day official visit. He had talks on Monday with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and other ministers.

Mr. Ali told reporters Egypt has given Mr. Hayden a written request to keep a 1100-man Australian military unit and 11 helicopters along the border between Egypt and Israel under the terms of their 1979 treaty.

Mr. Hayden's Labour Party had opposed participation in the 11-nation force. But he indicated at a news conference on Monday that his government was still undecided whether to pull out its contingent when its two-year tour of duty ends next April.

Egypt was the first stop on a Middle East tour Mr. Hayden was making. He is also scheduled to visit Jordan.

Shamir faces crucial no-confidence votes today

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — After barely 100 days in office, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's government faces two motions of no confidence in parliament Wednesday on the economy.

Mr. Shamir appeared to have a narrow majority, but the future of his young government hinged on the vote of the three-man Tami party, a junior coalition partner which admits to talking with the opposition about crossing lines.

Tami's threatened revolt and the wavering enthusiasm of other coalition mavericks pointed up the uncertainty under which Mr. Shamir governs with a fragile 64-seat coalition in the 121-member Knesset (parliament).

Coalition loyalty appeared shakier than in the two previous no-confidence tests Mr. Shamir defeated. He beat back the first challenge by a 61-54 vote on Oct. 19, just nine days after taking office, and swamped another motion last month in a show-of-hands vote.

Both Mr. Shamir's Likud and the opposition Labour Party have been mustering their forces for the fight, calling home deputies from abroad and delaying others from leaving.

Tami, which speaks for underprivileged Sephardic Jews from North African and Middle Eastern countries, says its vote will depend on talks with Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orag on adjusting taxes on the poor. Most observers believed Mr. Cohen-Orag would yield enough to keep the party in the coalition.

24 killed as blizzards lash Britain

LONDON (R) — Storms and blizzards lashed Britain Tuesday killing 24 seamen from a Liberian-registered grain ship and paralyzing much of Scotland and northern England.

Blizzards, which have swept northern and central Britain since Saturday, have killed at least 11 other people, trapped thousands of travellers and isolated dozens of villages.



Petra photo

KING RECEIVES QATARI ENVOY: His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Nadwa Palace Tuesday Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Suheim Ibn Hamad Al Thani (photo above) move extended his congratulations to the King on his recovery from his recent illness and wished him good health.

The audience was attended by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid. Sheikh Suheim arrived here Tuesday noon on a short visit to Jordan. He was met by Prince Ra'd, Qatari Ambassador to Jordan Sheikh Hamad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Jabar Al Thani and embassy staff.

Jordan, PLO discuss date for Arafat visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are discussing a date for talks between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on a joint approach to Middle East peace, Reuters quoted a senior cabinet minister as saying Tuesday.

"The government has certain prior commitments, but we are discussing a date for the Arafat visit," the minister, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

Mr. Arafat's imminent visit to Jordan has heightened speculation about a possible visit to Jordan and Iraq by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, with whom he held talks in Cairo last month.

Asked about a possible visit by Mr. Mubarak, the minister said: "We have no official information but it would not surprise us."

Reuters also quoted diplomatic sources as saying Jordan had already sent an official invitation to the Egyptian president, whose country has been ostracised by most of the Arab World since its 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel.

The sources thought Mr. Mubarak might visit Jordan after Iraq, probably next month, in an attempt to boost current diplomatic efforts to revive the stalled Middle East peace process.

On Tuesday, Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy military commander of the PLO, left for Tunis after a 11-day visit.

Palestinian sources said he would brief Mr. Arafat on talks he held in Amman with King Hussein, Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat and other senior Jordanian officials.

Mr. Arafat, who has not been to Amman since April last year when he first round of talks on joint Jordan-PLO political moves collapsed, arrived in Senegal Monday on a two-day visit. He was also expected to visit Guinea, Mali and the Ivory Coast.

ILO mission to assess situation in occupied land

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-man delegation from the International Labour Office in Geneva arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit to Jordan to investigate the condition of Arab labourers living in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The team comprising Mr. Shukri Dajani and Mr. Calude Roselloni, was assigned to assess the situation in the occupied territories in implementation of resolutions passed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1974 and 1980. The resolutions call for reports on the effect of Israeli settlement policies on Arab labourers and businesses under occupation.

The mission will hold a meeting Wednesday with Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and representatives of the Ministry of the Occupied Territories Affairs, the Amman Chambers of Industry and Trade and the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions.

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Hebron delegation voices support for parliament

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Arab inhabitants in the Hebron Governorate on the occupied West Bank Tuesday voiced appreciation and support for His Majesty King Hussein's decision to restore parliamentary life to Jordan.

The delegation leader, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Hijleh, who spoke at a meeting with Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat, expressed hope that Mr. Obaidat's government will spare no effort in the process of liberating the Arab lands and their inhabitants from Israeli occupation.

The delegation had called on Mr. Obaidat to present their congratulations to him for forming the new government.

The prime minister had earlier received in his office two delegations representing the Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates which came to present congratulations to him.

Kohl begins Israel visit

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl began a six-day visit to Israel Tuesday, saying he came here as the representative of a new Germany and stressing the need for a negotiated settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Dr. Kohl was greeted at Ben-Gurion airport outside Tel Aviv by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his cabinet and a 19-gun salute before heading to Jerusalem.

It was only the second visit by a German chancellor since World War II and brought protests from small groups of demonstrators.

Several German flags were torn down outside Mr. Shamir's office in occupied Jerusalem. Police said they removed roadside protest placards, a few bearing the Nazi Swastika.

Dr. Kohl, 53, was welcomed by Mr. Shamir and most of the Israeli cabinet. They stood smiling as an Israeli army band played the West German anthem.

Dr. Kohl, wearing a grey-blue suit, thanked Mr. Shamir for his welcome and said he had high hopes for his talks with Israeli leaders.

24 killed as blizzards lash Britain

LONDON (R) — Storms and blizzards lashed Britain Tuesday killing 24 seamen from a Liberian-registered grain ship and paralyzing much of Scotland and northern England.

Blizzards, which have swept northern and central Britain since Saturday, have killed at least 11 other people, trapped thousands of travellers and isolated dozens of villages.

Police said ships and helicopters picked up 13 bodies and nine survivors off the Channel island of Guernsey after the 2,997-ton Radiant Med sank in mountainous seas. Three seamen were unaccounted for.

The crew of the Radiant Med, carrying grain from Belgium to Africa, were Filipino and the officers Indian, police said.

Snow ploughs freed 1100 skiers stranded at an eastern Scottish ski resort since Saturday and helicopters rescued two men from a sinking yacht off southern England.

The blizzards, described by some commentators as the worst for 21 years, have piled snow into drifts of up to six metres in some areas.

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Reagan reaffirms support of Marines in Beirut

NEW YORK (A.P.) — Amid renewed discussion in Congress about the presence of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, two congressmen have released a letter from President Reagan saying a sudden withdrawal would raise questions about the U.S. commitment to a Middle East peace.

Mr. Reagan's letter to representatives Lee Hamilton of Indiana and Les Aspin of Wisconsin, both members of the opposition Democratic Party, said the Soviet Union, Syria and Iraq were making efforts to bring about a reconciliation more difficult.

"Our forces should not and will not be there permanently, but we cannot simply withdraw unilaterally without raising questions about the U.S. commitment to moderation and negotiation in the Middle East," Mr. Reagan said.

The letter, dated last Thursday and published in Tuesday's New York Times, was described by the White House as a definitive statement on Lebanon. It was released by the two house members.

The president was responding to a Dec. 13 letter from the two congressmen expressing concern with the Reagan administration's policy in Lebanon.

In his reply, Mr. Reagan said that country had become "a flash point of confrontation between Israel and Syria — and potentially the United States and the Soviet

Union."

Meanwhile the President planned to have lunch Tuesday with Republicans in the U.S. Senate who have expressed growing unease with his policy of keeping U.S. troops in the Multinational Force in Lebanon.

Congressional sources said the president's infrequent visit to Congress was apparently intended to smooth over any differences within his party over Lebanon.

Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker admitted when Congress returned Monday from a two-month recess for an election-year session that some members of his party were having second thoughts about how long the U.S. Marines should stay in Lebanon.

But he told reporters: "Barring unforeseen circumstances, I think we're not likely to change the present resolution."

Congress voted last autumn to allow the Marines to stay in Lebanon for 18 months under a compromise engineered partly by Senate Foreign Relations Com-

mittee Chairman Charles Percy.

But Gen. Percy told a news conference recently that the Marines should return home as soon as possible and his committee was due to meet to discuss Lebanon just before Mr. Reagan's visit to Congress.

Democratic Senator Claiborne Pell, co-sponsor of a resolution pending before the committee to return the troops by Feb. 25, said: "We should withdraw our troops and have them replaced by soldiers of other nations. If that can't be worked out, then we should pull them out."

Republican criticism of the administration's policy towards Lebanon has been more muted than that of the Democrats. Senate Democratic Leader Robert Byrd claimed Monday that Mr. Reagan had failed to achieve a diplomatic solution.

Sen. Byrd called on Mr. Reagan to present a plan for withdrawing the Marines from Lebanon when he delivered his state of the union address to Congress Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan and some Republicans in the Senate also appear at odds over whether to cut the rising deficit in the federal budget by some form of tax increase, a policy opposed by the president.

Republican Leader Howard Baker has sided with Finance Committee Chairman Bob Dole in urging a combination of spending cuts and a tax increase to reduce a deficit forecast to be in the \$185-billion range in 1984 and 1985.

Calm reigns throughout Morocco

RABAT (R) — Northern Morocco was reported calm but tense Tuesday after riots last week provoked by food price increases claimed at least 50 lives, diplomatic sources said.

No official casualty figure has been given. The Spanish press had earlier put the death toll at more than 150.

The rest of the country appeared normal although police reinforcements remained in evidence.

After a stern warning by King Hassan on Sunday that law and order would be upheld.

In Tetuan, near Tangier, where riots erupted on Saturday, the city was under a virtual state of siege and a dusk-to-dawn curfew unofficially applied, the sources said.

At Nador, 125 kilometres east, a town of 17,000 people rocked by riots on Friday, shops and schools remained closed and troops were patrolling the streets, they said.

Britons building a steel rolling mill there said at least 21 vehicles were wrecked and burned, but they could not give any casualty estimate.

The sources had no further details on riots at Al Hoceima, a small tourist resort between Tangier and Nador, where there were demonstrations by youths and fishermen.

In his speech, King Hassan blamed the troubles on an international plot by Marxists, Zionists and followers of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini who wanted to torpedo the recent Casablanca Islamic summit.

Iraq gets long-range Soviet missiles

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has taken delivery of long-range Soviet-made SS 12 missiles, adding significant teeth to its threats to hit at Iranian oil installations and other targets, diplomatic sources here said Tuesday.

Iraq already has shorter-range Soviet SCUD-B and French Exocet missiles and the SS 12s, with an effective range of up to 800 kilometres, mark a major enhancement of its arsenal of rocketry, the sources said.

Iraqi officials and news media have repeatedly said that Iraq would hit at Iranian oil installations if Tehran launched an expected new offensive in the 40-month-old Gulf war.

Kharg Island, the terminal at the head of the Gulf for all Iranian oil exports, lies only some 210 kilometres from Iraqi territory.

Iran has said thousands of volunteers were heading for the front for what Tehran newspapers have

described as "the final blow" against Iraq.

The diplomatic sources said Iranian troops were massing on the central sector of the war front opposite the Iraqi border town of Mandali, although earlier reports suggested the attack might come further south.

The central sector was the scene of heavy fighting after Iranian offensives in April and August last year. But war communiques from both sides have indicated stagnation in the ground fighting since the last Iranian offensive in the north over two months ago.

A military programme on Baghdad television Monday night said Iraq was prepared to use sophisticated weapons never used before to crush any Iranian attacks.

The diplomatic sources said this could be a reference to the new Soviet missiles, or to the five Exocet-carrying Super-Étendard

French fighter-bombers delivered to Iraq last year.

Iraq's missiles have come to play an increasingly important part in the conflict. Baghdad has launched missile and air attacks on targets up to 200 kilometres inside Iran in recent weeks in what it said were retaliatory raids for Iranian attacks on civilian targets in Iraq.

Tehran has said hundreds of civilians died in the Iraqi raids, and warned that its patience with such attacks was wearing thin.

Iraq has also hit at ships approaching Iranian ports at the northern end of the Gulf, sinking at least two non-Iranian merchant vessels among the 20 "enemy naval targets" it says it has destroyed in the last three months.

Tehran has repeatedly said it would blockade the Gulf, cutting off one-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil supply, if Baghdad did disrupt Iranian oil exports.

It has also threatened to hit at a pipeline from the Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq across Turkey to the Mediterranean — Baghdad's sole outlet for its crude shipments.

The war has slashed Iraqi oil exports to less than a quarter of pre-war levels of some 3.5 million barrels a day, imposing increasingly severe strains on the economy.

Many diplomats say Iraq now sees a decisive blow against a target such as Kharg as the only way to force Iran to come to the negotiating table.

But such an escalation of the war could instead broaden the scope of the conflict if Iran were to close the Gulf, they say.

President Reagan has warned that the West would not tolerate a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf, and refused to rule out military intervention to keep the oil flowing.

EC aid to Turkey stays frozen

BRUSSELS (R) — European Commission President Gaston Thorn said Monday the Community would not release \$510 million in aid to Turkey until it believed democracy was fully restored there, commission sources said.

Mr. Thorn told Turkey's newly-appointed Foreign Minister Yalvar Halefoglu the Community viewed the November elections for the Turkish National Assembly as a positive step towards a return to democracy and the respect of human rights, the sources said.

Community governments withheld payment of a five-year \$510-million financial aid package and froze moves to promote trade with Ankara in protest at the 1980 Turkish military coup.

European security linked to Middle East

STOCKHOLM (R) — Seven Arab states and Israel stressed the close link between European security and a Middle East solution in statements Monday to the European disarmament conference here.

Senior Arab and Israeli officials addressed the 35-nation gathering as it prepared to hear NATO and Warsaw Pact proposals on ways of building mutual military confidence.

All drew attention to the link between Mediterranean security and the conference's aim of negotiating measures to reduce the danger of war in Europe.

But the statements by the Arab states and Israel, who are not official participants, broke no new ground. They served as a prelude to the conference, insisted on by Malta during preparatory meetings, rather than as part of its work.

Syria made the toughest speech, urging Europe to work actively for a Middle East solution, criticising U.S. naval and air strikes in Lebanon and calling for withdrawal of European troops in the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut.

Syria called for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and establishment of a Palestinian state led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) measures which it said would benefit both European and Middle East security.

Algeria and Egypt also called for a solution to the Palestinian problem, and Egypt urged talks between the Palestinians and Israel.

Lebanon called for withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and other foreign forces whose presence on its territory was not authorised by the Lebanese government.

Libya called for an end to the superpower arms race.

War fears rise after failure of Lebanon's 'security' plan

By Andrew Tarnowski
Reuter

BEIRUT — Lebanon's new year peace hopes lie buried under the rubble of fierce shelling blitzes that have followed the failure of a much-heralded military disengagement plan to materialise.

The plan's collapse and renewed fighting have set back efforts to achieve a settlement that might have permitted the early withdrawal of the Multinational Force of U.S., British, French and Italian troops from Beirut.

Instead, there are fears of intensified fighting between Lebanon's rival groups as sectarian leaders, who until recently were discussing military disengagement, swap warlike challenges.

The rival groups are showing their muscle with artillery barrages whose ferocity underlines the anger and frustration on all sides.

Last week the shells fired by gunners on residential areas in each other's territory killed nearly 50 people and injured 150, mostly civilians and including schoolchildren.

Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gunners lobbed shells into the Presidential Palace as Druze Chief Minister Walid Junblatt warned from Damascus, that his forces would fight on until President Amin Gemayel resigned.

Amid the fighting, Pierre Gemayel, 78-year-old chief of the Christian Falange Party and father of President Amin Gemayel, urged the government to initiate the disengagement plan by force.

When Mr. Junblatt's PSP said that would mean all-out war, the Falangist leader replied that if the opposition wanted force, "we are ready to resort to force."

Gunmen in Beirut believed to be militant Muslims have tried to step up the pressure for a hasty withdrawal of the Multinational Force by killing the president of the city's American University, attacking French embassy personnel and kidnapping the Saudi Arabian consul, whose government is a leading mediator in Lebanon.

To add to the widespread disengagement and fear, there is little sign the disengagement plan can be revived.

Detailed talks between rival Lebanese groups at the New Year intended to iron out final obstacles to a pullback of forces have degenerated into bitter exchanges about the ultimate political intentions of each party in the conflict.

Attention has switched from talks about disengagement around Beirut, creation of buffer zones, replacement of troops by police in sensitive areas and of right-wing militias by troops in others, to a new round of big power diplomacy.

Government sources say efforts to activate the security plan are continuing. But attention is focused on other capitals and on possible deals that the Lebanese government fears could be more concerned with power politics on a Middle East scale than with troop displacements around Beirut.

Lebanon's leading opponent of the plan is Mr. Junblatt, whose PSP is backed by Syria and is the strongest military challenge to the president.

There are an estimated 400 to 600 Muslim Druze and Syrian guns in the Lebanese mountains within shelling range of Beirut.

Government officials say that Mr. Junblatt originally agreed to the plan in principle. But the Druze leader says he distrusts the government and the army, which is rapidly gaining strength with U.S. and French aid.

For Mr. Gemayel, the plan was to have formalised an armistice and begun the reconstruction of the state by permitting the army's deployment in areas held by sectarian militias.

It was also to herald new talks with opposition groups intended to lead to a national unity government with a programme of political and social reforms that would give Muslims a greater share of political and economic power.

But according to Western diplomats, when discussions of the disengagement plan got down to

details Mr. Junblatt refused to concede an armistice without prior political guarantees.

The diplomats say he believes that would have meant agreeing to an empty peace without any political benefits from PSP victories in last September's mountain war against the Lebanese army and right-wing Christian militias.

Mr. Gemayel's army growing stronger, Mr. Junblatt objected to its deployment in strategic mountain villages. He also demanded, apparently to test the government's political intentions, routine promotions for Druze army officers who refused to fight "religious wars" last September.

For Mr. Junblatt, the diplomats say, the promotions would have signalled the government's sincerity about giving the Muslims a bigger share of power in state institutions. He was not satisfied by assurances that the matter would be dealt with outside the security plan and the officers promoted later.

Raising the stakes from his Damascus base, Mr. Junblatt then demanded cancellation of last May's agreement between Lebanon, and Israel on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Cancellation of the U.S.-mediated accord is a key Syrian demand for backing a Lebanese settlement. The security guarantees it gives Israel in South Lebanon are seen as rewarding Israel for its invasion.

Greece accuses Turkey of intransigence

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu accused Turkey of intransigence in its response to a new Greek Cypriot plan to end the division of the Mediterranean island.

Speaking after talks in Athens with Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou, Mr. Papandreu said that neither Turkey nor the Turkish Cypriots had taken a single step forward in seeking a solution.

"This intransigence holds out great dangers," he said. Mr. Kyprianou added: "The Turkish side must be changed. We need the greatest possible international pressure."

Mr. Papandreu and Mr. Kyprianou, who heads the internationally-recognised Cyprus government, discussed the proposals presented by the Greek Cypriot leader to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Jan. 11.

S. Arabia, Kuwait holding military exercises

KUWAIT (A.P.) — The air forces of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are holding their second joint exercises in three months, it was announced here Tuesday.

A military spokesman said one squadron of the U.S.-made F-5 jet fighters arrived from Saudi Arabia to team up with two squadrons of French-made Mirage and U.S. Skyhawks from the Kuwaiti Air Force for the war games which

were to last 10 days.

The first air manoeuvres between the two countries were held in Saudi Arabia last November.

Lt. Col. Saber Al Suwaidan, commander of the exercises said the aim of the manoeuvres was to gradually train pilots of the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) on joint combat tactics with all types of available military aircraft.

The six states conducted their first land and air joint manoeuvres last October in Abu Dhabi, the U.A.E. capital.

Kuwait lawyers refuse to plead for 25 defendants on trial for attacks

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Lawyers were refusing to take the cases of the 25 defendants who will be going on trial Feb. 11 before a State Security Court in connection with the Dec. 12 attacks on the U.S. and French embassies and civilian establishments in Kuwait, it was reported here Tuesday.

The newspaper Al Anbaa said lawyers turned down requests from the court that they plead for the defendants who had no defence attorneys of their own "because that would conflict with their national commitments."

Lawyers approached by families of the defendants to take up the cases have also refused, the paper said.

It quoted judiciary sources as saying that the court would have

resorted to the power of the law to order lawyers to take "so as to ensure the constitutional defense rights of the defendants."

The 25 defendants who include 17 Iraqis, three Lebanese, three Kuwaitis and two stateless persons, were said to belong to an underground Muslims Shi'ite Party with allegiance to Iran. The government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has disclaimed any connection with the bomb attacks.

Four of the 25 will be tried in absentia as they were still on the run, according to Kuwaiti officials.

The Kuwaiti government decided to go ahead with the trial despite threats of further terrorist attacks if the suspects were not released.

The threats were disclosed by the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. He did not name the source of the threats.

The underground Al Da'wa (Islamic call) Party had reportedly recently made the threats to Kuwait over the Iranian state radio.

The prosecutor general has demanded the death penalty for 19 of the 25 on charges of pre-meditated murder of four persons and attempted murder of 87 others in the attacks.

Other charges included acquisition and possession of unlicensed fire arms, explosives and ammunition, in addition to training a number of defendants to use these arms and explosives for illegal purposes.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION		19:00	News Desk
MAIN CHANNEL		19:30	Date with a Star
		20:00	Evening Show
		21:00	News Summary
		21:05	Evening Show
		22:00	News Summary
		23:00	News Summary
		24:00	News Headlines
17:30	Koran		
17:40	Cartoon		
18:05	Children Programmes		
18:55	Sherlock Holmes		
19:20	Programme Review		
19:30	Programme on Agriculture		
20:00	News in Arabic		
20:30	Arabic Series		
21:35	Local Programme		
22:30	Second Asian Squash Championship - Men's Singles Final		
23:10	News in Arabic		
FOREIGN CHANNEL			
18:00	French Programme		
19:30	News in Hebrew		
20:00	News in Arabic		
21:30	House Calls		
22:00	State International		
21:10	Reilly - Eps. 4		
22:00	News in English		
22:15	Strike Force		
RADIO JORDAN			
855 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM			
purely on 95.0 KHz. SW			
07:00	Light Music		
07:30	News Desk		
08:00	Morning Show		
10:00	News Summary		
11:00	Morning Show		
12:00	Pop Session		
12:05	News Summary		
13:00	Pop Session		
14:00	News Summary		
14:10	Grey Bullion		
14:15	Instrumentals		
14:30	Oh! Mother		
15:00	Concert Hour		
15:30	News Summary		
16:00	Instrumentals		
16:30	Old Favourites		
17:00	Jordan Weekly		
17:30	Pop Session		
18:00	Instrumentals		
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea		
18:30	Musical		
06:00	Newsdesk	06:30	Waveguide
06:40	Book Choice	06:45	Financial News
06:55	Reflections	07:00	World News
07:00	World News	07:05	News Summary
07:15	What's New	07:45	The World Today
08:00	Newsdesk	08:30	Talking about
09:00	World News	09:00	24 Hours
09:30	News Summary	09:30	Let There Be Drums
09:45	Report on Religion	10:00	World News
10:00	Reflections	10:15	People's Choice
10:45	Yes Minister	11:00	World News
11:00	World News	11:00	Look Ahead
11:15	Financial News	11:40	World Today
12:00	Anything for a Laugh	12:30	Closest
12:45	Recording of the Week	13:00	World News
13:00	World News	13:05	News
13:15	A Sense of Place	13:30	Meridian
14:00	Radio News	14:05	14:15
14:15	Nature Notebook	14:25	The Farm
14:40	Sports Round-up	15:00	World News
15:00	24 Hours	15:00	News
15:05	Personal Impact	15:45	Edward Elgar: The Making of a Composer
16:15	Report on Religion	16:30	Yes Minister
17:00	Radio News	17:00	World News
17:15	Outlook	17:30	World News
18:00	World News	18:05	World News
18:45	The World Today	19:00	World News
19:00	Monitor	19:25	New Ideas
19:30	Waveguide	19:45	Sports Round-up
20:00	World News	20:30	Top Twenty
21:00	Outlook	21:30	Studs
21:45	Arthur	22:00	World News
22:00	World News	22:05	24 Hours
22:30	World News	22:30	The Reith Lectures
23:00	World News	23:00	U.K. 23:15
23:15	24 Hours	23:15	24 Hours
24:00	World News	00:00	The World Today
00:05	Book Choice	22:30	Financial News
00:40	Reflections	00:45	Sports Round-up
01:00	World News	01:05	World News
01:15	Something to Show You	01:30	Top Twenty

Daghestani becomes director of RSS

AMMAN (J.T.) - Deputy Director of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Fakhreddin Al Daghestani has been appointed director in accordance with a decision by His Royal Highness Crown Prince, Hassan, chairman



Fakhreddin Daghestani

of the RSS's board of trustees. Dr. Daghestani will succeed Dr. Albert Butros who has been seconded to work in Canada.

Dr. Daghestani, who holds a Ph.D degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Missouri, Columbia, USA has served as deputy director of the RSS since 1976.

He is also head of the RSS's Mechanical Engineering Department.

Before coming to Jordan, Dr. Daghestani taught in the College of Engineering at the University of Missouri and served as a member of various college committees.

In his capacity as RSS's deputy director, Dr. Daghestani has represented Jordan at several international conferences, on energy and technical cooperation.

Visas to be issued free

AMMAN (J.T.) - Tourists coming to Aqaba by sea will be issued with free visas in accordance with new regulations issued by the Interior Ministry Tuesday.

The arrangement, which takes effect immediately, is designed to encourage tourism in the southern

regions of Jordan.

Contacts are underway with tourist offices here and abroad to inform potential holiday makers of the Jordanian step and the attractions of a visit to southern Jordan such as Petra and Wadi Rum.

Western influence on Arabs superficial, will end quickly, says Soviet Orientalist

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN - The strong Western influence on Arab countries will end as soon as the intense Western political, economic and cultural wave currently affecting the area fades out, Dr. Fereq Hassanov, a Soviet Orientalist currently on a one-week visit to Jordan, said at a seminar held here at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

According to Dr. Hassanov, the Western influence on the area is superficial and has sunk no deep roots into Arab society which means that it will not prevail for long.

The Soviet Union is now considered an alien body in the Arab world because of the strong Western media propaganda, Dr. Hassanov said. The Soviet Union is historically connected to Arab civilisation, a fact which is obvious when studying the history of one of the Soviet republics such as Azerbaijan. "You cannot make any studies without returning to Arabic sources and references,"

Dr. Hassanov said.

After the October Revolution, the Soviet Union declared the independence of all eastern countries and disclosed the Imperialist states' colonial intentions in the area by exposing the agreements of both the Sykes-Pico agreement and the San Remo Conference, Dr. Hassanov said. He added that Soviet-Arab relations improved after the Second World War especially after the independence of Arab countries from British and French colonialism, and after the 1952 revolution in Egypt of President Jamal Abdul Nasser which started a new phase in Arab-Soviet relations.

Dr. Hassanov is the director of the Arab countries history section of the Near and Middle East Research Centre at the Academy of Science in Baku, Azerbaijan, one of the 15 socialist republics of the Soviet Union.

The research centre, which comprises 11 sections, specialises in studying the history of Arab



The Lower House of Parliament in session Tuesday unanimously passed an amendment to the elections law allowing the updating of the voters list (Photo by Youssef Al-Allan)

Study pinpoints Arab industry potential

AMMAN (Petra) - Fifteen areas of industrial potential have been identified as being suitable for joint Arab financing between now and the year 2000. These projects will absorb investment estimated at \$12 billion.

A study drawn up by the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development, in cooperation with

Arab and foreign consultants, about developing Arab heavy industries said that these projects will yield a total \$5.5 billion in profit which will rise to \$10.1 billion by the year 2000, in addition to providing 240,000 new jobs.

At the regional level, the study recommended that 29 heavy industrial projects should be developed through regional initiatives

and individually by Arab countries.

These 29 industries will require total investment of 22 billion, in addition to 600,000 new jobs.

Once these proposed projects are set up at the national and regional levels, self-sufficiency in heavy Arab industries will be 40

per cent in 1990 rising to 65 per cent in the year 2000.

The study indicated that developing countries import about 91 per cent of such needs from western countries while about six per cent of their needs come from the socialist block countries, and three per cent only from other developing countries.

Imports of heavy industries constitute about ten per cent of world exports or about five per cent of the gross world product.

Arab demand for capital goods in 1984 amounted to \$29 billion.

Ten billion was spent on contracts for establishing major industrial factories such as oil and cement factories, petrochemicals and others.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ranked first on the list of Arab countries buying these commodities. It was followed by Iraq, Algeria and Egypt respectively.

It is forecast that orders for capital machinery in Arab countries will reach \$52 billion by 1990 and about \$80 billion by the year 2000.

The study called for market for Arab produced heavy goods to ensure the viability of such production. This, the report said, necessitates the introduction of measures to protect Arab industries.

Arar asks regional governors to redraw lists

Upper, Lower Houses amend election law

By Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN - The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Tuesday unanimously endorsed an amendment to the election law which was referred to it by the cabinet two days ago.

The amendment to update the existing voting list was warranted in view of the fact that bi-elections are to be held in the East Bank within the coming two months. The bi-elections are to be held to elect members for the eight seats in the Lower House of Parliament that became vacant following the death of deputies from the East Bank.

Both houses of parliament held separate sessions Tuesday to pass the amendment. The two meetings were attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat and other cabinet members.

Following the introduction of the amendment, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior

Suleiman Arar chaired a meeting of provincial governors in Jordan to look into arrangements for holding bi-elections in the East Bank's constituencies whose representatives in parliament have passed away.

The bi-elections are to be held in Amman, Irbid, Balqa and Karak governorates between now and the end of March, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

However election dates have still to be announced.

According to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Arar has requested the governors to prepare amended lists of voters starting Saturday by relying on civil

registration books to get information about people eligible to take part in the ballots.

Mr. Arar also asked the governors to form special committees to help in the process of registering voters and assigning polling centres.

These committees will have to work 12 hours a day for a whole week to prepare the ground for the coming bi-elections, Petra said.

According to the agency, Mr. Arar has issued instructions for the opening of an operations room at the Ministry of Interior to follow up the work of the committees and the provincial governors.

It said Mr. Arar will hold more meetings with the provincial governors this week to finalise preparations for the forthcoming elections.

The meeting, at the Interior Ministry, was attended by Under-Secretary Ahmad Aqailah and senior aides.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Obeidat, Obaidi discuss CAEU activities

AMMAN (Petra) - Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Tuesday morning received in his office Secretary-General of Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) 'Abd al 'Obeidat who congratulated him on his appointment to the premiership. During the meeting, the scope of the CAEU's activities were reviewed with the CAEU's Assistant Secretary-General Nasouh Al Barghouti who also attended.

Prince Mohammad bridge to close

AMMAN (Petra) - The Prince Mohammad bridge across the River Jordan will close Thursday for repair work, according to a spokesman for the Public Security Department. The bridge will be reopened for travellers on Friday morning, the spokesman added.

Hikmat chairs transport board meeting

AMMAN (Petra) - Minister of Transport Faher Hikmat Tuesday chaired a meeting of the Public Transport Corporation board of directors. The meeting discussed various matters related to the corporation, its new workshops and operations.

Public Works minister sees Swiss envoy

AMMAN (Petra) - Minister of Public Works Rayet Nijm received in his office Tuesday morning the Swiss ambassador to Jordan, Andre Louis Vallon. During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of promoting aspects of co-operation between the two countries and Jordan's benefiting from Swiss expertise in various engineering affairs.

Pedestrian fees to be reintroduced

AMMAN (J.T.) - The authorities are to reintroduce fines on pedestrians for violating traffic rules, according to Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper. Pedestrians guilty of such misdemeanours will have to pay fines ranging from between 200 fils and J.D. 1.

The paper said the regulation will come into force once new pedestrian crossings have been marked.

Poor cancer patients to get fees relief

AMMAN (J.T.) - Cancer patients who cannot afford to pay for their treatment at University of Jordan Hospital will be required to pay only 10 per cent of the total treatment cost, according to a decision by the hospital director, Dr. Rizk Al Rashdan.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper said that an agreement on the arrangement was concluded between the Health Ministry and the hospital management Tuesday.

Population explosion puts severe strain on services in Baqaa refugee camp

By Sara Hassan

AMMAN - Al Baqaa refugee camp north west of Amman is the biggest camp for Palestinian refugees in the country and its inhabitants are estimated at between 65,000 and 70,000, but the camp lacks many services and is in need of development.

The camp was set up in 1968 to house displaced Palestinians and has grown immensely in size since then and this has created new problems for the inhabitants.

We interviewed one of the camp's physicians, Dr. Nabil Al Hirsh, who is also a member of the camp's welfare committee, in order to find out more about the problems. He said the problem with this camp is that it was originally set up as an emergency camp and not as a permanent home for the refugees. Therefore

it is almost impossible to offer its population adequate services.

Those responsible for the camp are: UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees), Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs and the Baqaa Governorate. Any project to be carried out must secure the approval of all three before it is implemented.

Population growth

The major problem in the camp is the growth of population since 1968 which in turn places intolerable pressure on water and electric power consumption and general public services.

The houses cannot accommodate the increasing number of people any more and sometimes you find 10 people living in a single room the corollary of

which are health and social problems that are hard to solve. The homes or shacks where the refugees live are without proper sanitation and are indeed unhealthy places.

Water does not reach the people's homes regularly and the inhabitants have to fill their tanks with water from a public main. Some people buy water and keep it stored in big tanks inside their homes. Everyone hopes that one day water network will be laid to supply all homes with drinking water.

The camp lacks public sewers, and wastewater mostly flows in to open streams creating a health hazard for people especially in the summer when the camp becomes infested with insects and mosquitoes.

The camp was built on muddy agricultural land which, in the winter, makes movement difficult inside the camp.

The homes are closely built and there are no paved roads to separate them.

The refuse is usually dumped in central points but near the housing units trucks come, occasionally to take it away. The rubbish then is sometimes left for several days and so serves as a breeding ground for insects and diseases.

Therefore, the camp's health situation is a gloomy one and I have noticed that diseases, especially those connected with the intestines, are common among the inhabitants who are poor and do not have proper health centres, the doctor concluded.

Also interviewed in the course of our recent visit to the camp was Ahmad Al Azzeh, a school teacher and an inhabitant of the camp. He said that young people in the camp face the problem of what to do in their free time.

In our camp there is one club that has a small library and very few books, while there is only one small playground which is clearly not enough for thousands of young people, Mr. Azzeh said.

According to another camp resident Mohammad 'Ojan, the main road in the camp is not asphalted, despite the residents' repeated complaints to the authorities.



Small houses grouped closely together illustrate the overcrowding in the Baqaa refugee camp while a large group of children play on the narrow rough roads that run through the camp (UNRWA photo)

The residents have expressed a willingness to share the cost of asphalted the main road but their pleas have not yet been answered, Mr. 'Ojan said.

Also, he added, the camp draws water from the springs of Ain Al Pahsa town, but this water is usually impure and contains sand residue which blocks the water meters attached to the water mains.

The Baqaa camp contains some 20,000 male and female students who attend schools run and supervised by the Ministry of Education and UNRWA. It is known about the life of children in these schools we met Baker Dhiyab, headmaster of the Baqaa Secondary School for Boys.

Dilapidated schools

He said that the school buildings are old and dilapidated and the children feel the cold bitterly during winter. This adversely affects their learning potential.

The principal of the Baqaa Secondary School for Girls, Mrs. Hidayat Labib said, we are faced with the problem of the remoteness of the existing and inadequate school from the homes of the girls. The students are also re-

lated because they cannot study in their homes which are so overcrowded, creating an improper atmosphere for reading and doing homeworks, Mrs. Labib said.

In the Baqaa refugee camp there is a youth activities centre whose director Mohammad Ramadan says that it is not sufficient to lay on activities especially for holding team matches. The centre has a football field but much money is required for its upkeep, and the centre has high running expenses too which makes it difficult to raise funds for improvements, Mr. Ramadan said.

The camps' residents have set up a special welfare committee to supervise the distribution of essential services to the population.

According to Samih Al Qatari, who lives and works in the camp, the committee has formed sub-committees in charge of finance, education, health and social affairs, in addition to committees that will supervise work on roads, the extension of electric power and the supply of water to the camp.

Also subcommittees have been formed to supervise hygiene and clean-up campaigns to try to protect the people from diseases, in

needy.

In an interview with Baqaa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib, we learnt that Baqaa camp is really a big population centre that in fact groups live camps in one, housing refugees from Karameh, Nahlus, Jerusalem, Hebron as well as the children born there since 1968, thus creating the biggest camp for refugees and displaced people in the country.

The governor's office tries to improve the lot of this huge camp in cooperation with the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs and the residents themselves, Mr. Khatib said.

The ministry has ordered the camp some J.D. 20,000 over the past two years, of which J.D. 10,000 has been allocated for the purchase of land to serve as a cemetery for the camp. The rest has mostly been spent on building roads, restoring schools, repairing school buildings and laying electricity cables, Mr. Khatib said.

There are plans to pave and asphalt a number of the alleys separating the closely built shacks, Mr. Khatib announced. He said that existing wastewater canals are to be extended and improved and the electricity supply will be extended to reach more homes.

In a bid to improve the efficiency of schools and to help girls reach their schools more easily, plans have been drawn up to move the girls to the boys' schools, large halls having been built as well as a special area to reach home economics in which will form an annex to the school.

Conditions in all the schools at the camp will be improved in the

coming summer, Mr. Khatib said. Also, he said, plans have been laid to install new water networks in the camp.

Governorate committee

Mr. Khatib said the camp has numerous and complex problems that are far too big to be handled by his office on its own. For this reason a 14-member committee representing all the people has been set up to help improve things. But, he said, all the citizens should help shoulder the responsibility of maintaining cleanliness.

The camp receives assistance from the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs whose Under-Secretary Usama Fahboub told us that a special study is being conducted to define the camp's essential needs.

In 1983, the ministry gave the camp J.D. 165,277 to finance the building of schools and a mosque and to cover repair work on the youth centre. This is in addition to the J.D. 27,000 that was offered to the camp to establish a post office, a telecommunications centre, in addition to what the ministry pays annually for the general improvement of the camp, Mr. Fahboub said.

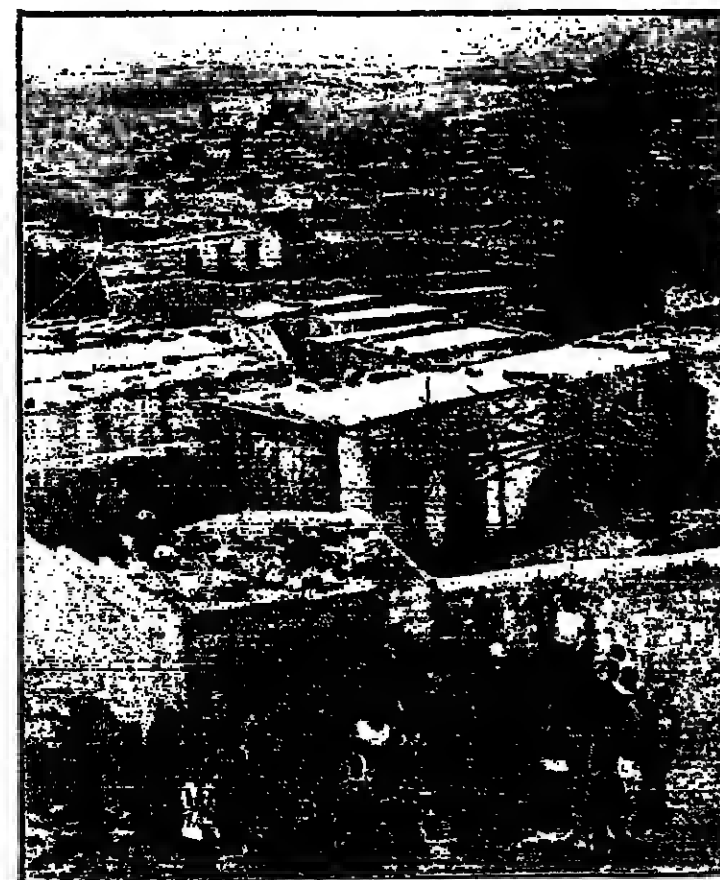
The sewer problem will be solved once the Suweilch and Ain Al Pahsa sewers have been built. At present the ministry is conducting a study with a view to laying a water network along the main street of the camp during this year and it is hoped, that this will help solve part of the camp's problems, Mr. Fahboub said - Al Dustour.

CIVIL ENGINEER - REQUIRED

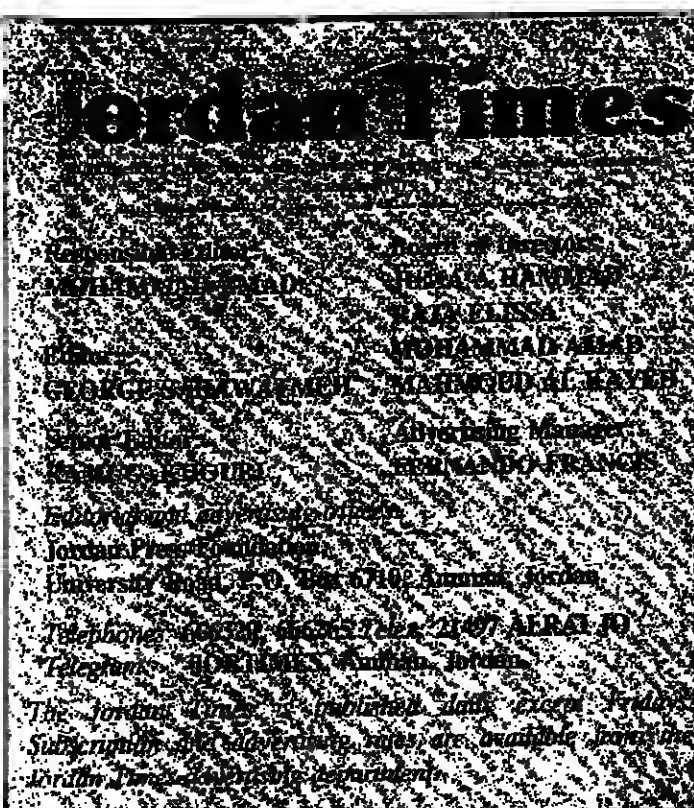
An international company have a vacancy for a qualified engineer to take charge of a section of their project which includes roadworks, drainage and retaining structures. The position will involve heading the team producing, working, drawings as well as the planning and organisation of the work on site.

Only those with a minimum of 5 years experience should apply with full details to, or telephone:

The Personnel Manager
P.O. Box 35245
Amman Tel: 844640/1



An old woman walks to a central water tap to fill her bucket in the Baqaa refugee camp in the Balqa Governorate where facilities are totally inadequate for the now large population (UNRWA photo)



Reagan's delusions

PUBLIC approval of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's conduct of foreign policy fell to its lowest level in January, according to a poll published in Washington a few days ago. The survey showed that an upsurge in Mr. Reagan's popularity following the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October has dwindled amid growing conviction that U.S. foreign policy was posing as a great problem for the Americans as economic issues at home.

One of the major factors cited by the poll for the president's poor showing was public and congressional criticism of his handling of the crisis of Lebanon, of which 60 per cent said they disapproved, with 58 per cent of those interviewed saying the U.S. Marines should be pulled out of Beirut.

President Reagan was of course outwardly unruffled, and took the opportunity of his inauguration's third anniversary on the second day to tell Americans how much "genuine" progress he had made in Lebanon. But was he only deluding himself or fooling others? Or both?

The question arises because although the U.S. administration has been trying to achieve peace and stability in Lebanon it has gone around tackling the crucial issues in the wrong manner — at best — or has taken the wrong sides altogether.

Total and unwavering U.S. support for the dirty job of the aggressor, Israel, coupled with continued American bias towards the Lebanese rightists, may have caused the Reagan administration to celebrate its role in Lebanon, but the fact remains that Washington must have once again misjudged the situation.

Instead of getting involved to protect whatever interests it had in Lebanon, the U.S. was made to dwarf itself as the protector of Israel and its Lebanese allies in the country, sending in the process its own soldiers, and putting at stake its own prestige as a superpower, to fight the suspect battle of others.

The U.S. administration can continue to claim credit for this role if it so wishes, and can continue to dance to the tune of "progress" if internal politics so desire. But it is much better off, we say, to listen to the public polls and change its policy in Lebanon. In the end, any Israeli victory in that country is bound to be a loss to Lebanon.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A duty to peace

IN HIS interview with the BBC television, King Hussein was careful to mention the characteristics that mark the Zionist state and the relations between the United States and Israel. He said that Israel is intent on launching wars against its neighbours and has little regard for world public opinion as to its actions. The relations between Israel and the United States, on the other hand, have become so close that they have reached the level of a treaty, and this has caused this region to become more and more threatened by instability and insecurity. Despite all this, King Hussein did not rule out the possibility of seeking peace, and he said a total Israeli withdrawal can be the first step towards reaching a comprehensive settlement.

The Zionist enemy cannot have land and peace together and all settlement policies on Israel's part should be confronted in a speedy and effective manner by the Arabs, he added. He said Jordan cannot allow the chance of peace to pass by nor can it allow Israel to go on swallowing Arab lands and creating conditions for further wars. This is the reason for Jordan's moves at this time to reach a Jordanian-Palestinian formula for a joint action because the two sides suffer most from Israeli expansionist plans. King Hussein stressed that the Jordanian-Palestinian alliance is the best guarantee of repelling dangers and restoring our rights.

Al Dustour: A common struggle

KING HUSSEIN believes that challenges and dangers threatening the Jordanian and Palestinian people make it incumbent on them to work and struggle together to save the land and liberate the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories. King Hussein said in a BBC television interview Monday that Israel was rapidly implementing plans to swallow up Arab land, and this imposed additional responsibilities on both the Jordanian and Palestinian people to work seriously together to try to achieve the Palestinian people's aspirations and goals.

Both sides have to work out a formula which they can present to the other Arab states to obtain backing and assistance. Both sides have to canvass Arab support and should also explain that they both stand to suffer from continued Israeli measures in the occupied Arab regions and Zionist ambitions on Arab land. In the interview, King Hussein explained that there was no contradiction between the PLO and Jordan because their goals and their aspirations were the same. He said that was the reason for his call to the PLO to work together with Jordan to try to reach a joint formula on future action.

Sawt Al Shaab: Houses back the King

BOTH HOUSES of parliament Monday expressed their total support for King Hussein's policies in their replies to the speech from the throne. They reaffirmed the fact that Jordanians and Palestinians form a united family and called for joint action to liberate Arab lands and restore Palestinian rights. The replies, besides reaffirming the need for joint Jordanian-Palestinian action to reach a comprehensive Middle East settlement, also tackled the situation in Lebanon and the Gulf War.

They supported King Hussein's call for a speedy withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to help the Lebanese factions achieve a national reconciliation to ensure the full restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They said that the Iraqi war has sapped the resources of Arab countries and weakened their stand vis-a-vis Israel's aggressive policies. The houses' replies also reiterated Jordan's call for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold and voiced support for the King's endeavours to boost the strength of the armed forces to guarantee the safety and security of the country.

MIDDLE EAST HORIZON

Right where Egypt belongs

CAIRO — An air of optimism is permeating through the noise, the endless traffic jams, the crowded streets in this bustling city, which after six years of bitter ostracism by its Arab brothers, is enjoying the initial overtures of being welcomed back into the fold.

The reconciliation began with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat's controversial post-Tripoli meeting with President Hosni Mubarak, followed by His Majesty King Hussein's address to the Jordanian Parliament urging Egypt's return to the ranks of the Arab Nation, then the Organisation of the Islamic Conference's (OIC) decision last week in Morocco to re-admit Egypt to its membership (reportedly conditional upon Egypt's endorsement of all joint Arab positions concerning the Middle East conflict).

Saudi Arabia's King Fahd has also stressed the importance of "putting Egypt back in Arab ranks," a move which he told a Kuwaiti newspaper, should be considered at the Arab summit meeting, tentatively slated for late March in Riyadh. King Fahd's statement followed Prince Talal Ibn Abdul Aziz's visit to Cairo in his role as president of the

Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organisation. Following the five-hour meeting with Mr. Mubarak, the prince told reporters Egypt remained "the focal point of the Arab World," fuelling predictions of "fence-mending" between the two countries.

A retired Egyptian Army general and former high-ranking official in both the administrations of Presidents Nasser and Sadat told me on Tuesday that King Hussein's remarks to Parliament that the Arabs cannot do without Egypt and Egypt cannot do without its brothers made him very happy.

An Egyptian entrepreneur who spends much of his time shuttling back and forth between Cairo and Amman on business said Egypt's return to the fold advocated by such "good friends as Jordan and Saudi Arabia" was "especially needed" at this dangerous stage of the political situation in the Middle East. He said signing of the joint trade agreement between Jordan and Egypt was particularly encouraging, since politics and economics were inextricably related.

"All Egypt has ever wanted is peace," remarked one Egyptian diplomat.

"By signing the Camp David agreement, Sadat was seeking peace for all Arabs, although maybe he went about it in the wrong way. Certainly we never anticipated the sort of angry backlash that was directed against us by our neighbours. But we are hoping through President Mubarak's keen leadership, Egypt will find another road towards peace, in collaboration with its brothers, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation."

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butros Ghali told reporters last week that after meeting with Mr. Arafat about the possibility of a "rapprochement" between Jordan and the PLO, Egypt would be willing to contribute to "the success of the dialogue between the two parties."

"If we consider that a dialogue would have more chance of success, then by all means we would not hesitate to join with our Jordanian and Palestinian brothers to help reach a positive agreement," Dr. Ghali added.

Another Egyptian diplomat remarked to me that any future peace negotiations with Egypt, Jordan and the PLO as participants should have the United States or possibly the Uni-

ted Nations mediate, because Israel has proven it cannot be trusted by its continuing aggression against Palestinians.

"You must understand we strongly believe in the pan-Arab concept. Without consistent Arab unity, we cannot hope — no, dare even dream — of establishing a Palestinian state. But as long as Israel provocatively persists in its war-like behaviour, we are forced to explore any alternatives possible to achieve our goals," he emphasised.

The diplomat reiterated that unity among the ranks of the Arabs is absolutely essential. "Everyone knows this, and we hope we are beginning to see this idea transformed into reality," he noted. "There is nothing Egypt wants that the rest of the Arabs do not want. We are not that different, you see. We (the Arab Nation) are all connected and whoever tells you otherwise is totally wrong."

"There have been many times we Egyptians have been terribly discouraged, because there is one thing the Arabs have expressed total solidarity in and that is their boycott against Egypt because of Camp David," he commented. "However, now the Arabs

must strive towards unity in a more positive manner and we are seeing this develop with the laudatory efforts by King Hussein and others and the readmission of Egypt to the OIC."

"Egypt has always occupied a significant position in the Middle East," the diplomat noted. "We hope this position will be magnified in the future, in cooperation with all Arab states," he stressed.

A civil engineer told me he was happy to be living in Egypt at a time when renewed prospects for peace are signalled by Egypt's return into the Arab fold. He said he thinks the trade agreement between Jordan and Egypt as well as subsequent political developments between the two countries will boost Egypt's economy. He expressed hope that Egypt's problems of widespread unemployment and poverty might eventually be smoothed by renewed imports and exports between Egypt and the rest of the Arab World.

A construction worker echoed the wish for an improved economy. "You see this subway," he said. "It will probably take us until the year 2000 to build it, but it is necessary, because we have too many people here and too little space." He

noted. "We are just trying to cope. That's all we've ever tried to do and maybe we've made mistakes, but we've never stopped trying to make things better."

"We are a strong nation, but we have our problems like everybody else. If the other Arab countries want to invite us back into the alliance, this is the best thing for everyone, and we are of course, pleased," he remarked.

An Egyptian woman who has spent years working with the government commented: "Our famous pyramids and monuments are extraordinary memorials to the dead, to the past. But look around you. Like the fertile Nile that nurtures it, Egypt is full of life. We are a 24-hour-a-day country now, with a bright spirit that cannot be diminished or smothered out by external parties. The spirit of the Egyptian people will never waver, no matter what difficult obstacles are placed in our path."

"It is our fervent prayer that all Arabs will come to understand and accept that we are all one people, fighting the same battles for common goals. We all need each other to survive. This is a fact no one can dispute."

Time for Jordan and the PLO to face challenges together, says King

Hussein: Israel buried Reagan's initiative long ago

Following is the full text of an interview in Amman His Majesty King Hussein gave to BBC Television Reporter Tom Mangold for "Panorama" on Jan. 19, 1984.

Mangold: Your Majesty, I think first of all your friends and well wishers want to be reassured by you that you are well-recovered and fit once again.

A. Thank you very much indeed and I can never thank my many friends throughout the world that were so kind to me during this personal crisis I went through. I feel very much better and, apart from the future cups I might require to a short space of time I am fully recovered.

Q. Can I ask you now, are we in the process of witnessing a new diplomatic offensive led by you, aimed at producing the framework for negotiations with Israel over the future of the West Bank?

A. I do not believe that there is a diplomatic offensive that can be described as such at the moment. But I would like to say very frankly that in the face of the challenge to the very existence of the Palestinians in terms of their lives

West Bank: the situation there is one of almost a despair as far as people are concerned. The situation in Lebanon is very ominous: I believe tragically that Lebanon is all but totally divided and again, the situation that threatens over 300,000 Palestinians living there since 1948 over the years took past. Even in the Gulf the economic conditions are forcing many to leave and return here. We are threatened and Israel has attempted over a long period of time to say that the Palestinian problem could be resolved on other than Palestinian soil. All these are sufficient reasons for us to sit together and to work out a plan to face up to this challenge because after all the Palestinian rights are on Palestinian soil and we have a direct responsibility both Jordanians and Palestinians alike to act in a concerted effort to bring our case and cause before the world in an adequate manner and to act to save our people and save their rights before it's too late. These are realities and we have to face up to the best possibilities and I don't believe that the time or the facts as they stand permits or would permit anyone to escape from them.

Q. So what you are saying, you are running out of time?

A. Of course we are running out of time.

Q. What would you say to Yasser Arafat; his visit to Amman is predicted as imminent. What would you say when he comes here and resume discussions with him that failed last year?

A. I will say that I hope that all the experiences that we have passed through led us to a point where we can resume our responsibility towards our people. After all, the PLO is a Palestinian Liberation Organisation. Whatever decisions that could be for its existence except to work to identify with the wishes and hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people who are appealing for action, who are threatened and as far as we are concerned, we are involved in this problem more so than any in the entire area; it is time for us to sit together and work in total freedom of pressures in the best interests of the people of Palestine and the best interests of the people of Jordan and in the interest of establishing a just and durable peace in the area. So it is time we look at all options, that we've got to act together, that we work to achieve our objectives that we have been attempting to achieve for a long period of time inadequately in the past in a different way.

Q. Will you say to them, your Majesty, and if you do you would say it in the simplistic and vulgar way as this group; will you say to him: Chairman Arafat, you simply have no other choice, but to go down the moderate path and to seek peace and to let me represent your interests when I talk to the Israelis. Will you say something like that to him?

A. I think I will be very frank and candid with him when he comes over and I'm sure that he also will be very frank with me, and I hope that the time has come for us to really act in a responsible manner. I believe that this week



in any event we will give it our best effort.

Q. Can he speak totally for the Palestinians or are they divided and demoralised beyond repair?

A. I do not believe that the overwhelming majority of the Palestinians are divided; they seek a just solution to the problem, the recovery of their rights on their legitimate soil. At the same time those who represent them represent their hopes and aspirations adequately and I hope that this will happen.

Q. So, are you really saying that this is historically the most important moment for the PLO to move?

A. I think it is and it's a great opportunity for them as well which may not be repeated again in the future.

Q. And that's the message you'll be hammering on to Chairman Arafat when he comes?

A. I'll do so.

Q. Are you, Your Majesty, prepared to negotiate with the Israelis on the basis of Camp David?

A. No, I never accepted that nor would I do it in any event without Palestinian support, but as far as we are concerned we have been very clear that the only way we see for beginning towards a solution is the corridor of nature of all initiatives so far Security Council Resolution 242, which specifically states the inadmissibility of seizure of territory by war and which presents a formula of the return of territory to its owners.

Q. Do you still favour the Reagan initiative; and if you do, can you envisage a satisfactory compromise between Camp David which you reject and the Reagan plan to allow serious negotiations to begin involving all the interested parties?

A. The formula that was applied when Egypt was involved was the return of total control of Egypt over its territory for peace; this does not apply to the West Bank and other occupied territories under the Camp David plan. There is this contradiction there that we never accepted and that's our position regarding the Camp David accord. As far as the Reagan plan is concerned, I believe that at the end it was shot down by

the Israelis' rejection of it, by their answer to it, which was the intensification of the settlement activities and attempts to absorb and control the occupied territories totally by their continuous presence in Lebanon and many other actions that we see occurring in the West Bank.

Q. And shot down too by your failure to get PLO support for your enthusiasm for the plan?

A. Well, we try to look at it; but I believe there were other factors, for example the fact that the Soviets were not involved in the solution and therefore their position was negative and the Arabs were varied in views and approaches and basically the nucleus was not there; the nucleus being the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement on what should happen.

Q. So, do you still favour the Reagan initiative?

A. I believe the Reagan initiative as I described it before is a courageous attempt to deal with the problems of this area; it still has many vague areas, and I believe that it has suffered as a result of developments in the area which we have outlined, but nonetheless, we are sure time and again the president is extremely interested in this problem of this part of the world and in trying to contribute towards the establishment of a just and durable peace here. So, maybe, in the future we will see some further developments as things stand.

Q. The Israelis say that The Camp David is only a gain-time; are you effectively saying that the Reagan initiative is only a gain-time as far as you are concerned?

A. Here once again, as far as we are concerned, the only gain-time is Security Council Resolution 242, which is the foundation for all the initiatives that are discussed including the Reagan plan.

Q. The Israelis won't talk to you if you speak for the PLO and that prevents you from talking to the Israelis unless you acknowledge that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of all the Palestinians. Is the re-convening of your parliament the first stage of a possible solution to what appears to be insoluble?

A. First of all, as far as the PLO is concerned, the PLO as a body was established before the war of

1967. And, in that respect Jordan continued and continues to display and will continue calling into the future as a country, a democratic state, and it is very obvious that since 1951 when both East and West banks were united, the position was made very clear that this unity does not affect final solution to the Palestinian question.

So, I want to point in fact: The Palestinian problem is not the West Bank alone; the Palestinian problem is a more extensive one in terms of the rights of the people and in terms of attempts at a solution. Obviously Palestinians must be involved in a solution to their problem and the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine. So, there is no contradiction between us and the PLO, the objective is one and the same and we should work together to attain the objective that is ours. As far as the Jordanian parliament is concerned, I hope it will reflect the hopes and aspirations and feelings of the people who are represented there, Jordanians and Palestinians alike; and obviously we are bound to respect these wishes and hopes and aspirations and strive to our utmost to see they are fulfilled. But there is no contradiction between us and the Palestinians.

Q. Do the West Bankers in your parliament generally represent the main stream of Palestinian thought and aspirations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. And if you ask them for a mandate to negotiate with Israel would you get it and would you use it?

A. We are not crossing bridges before we reach them; and we're very clear: we respect the commitment that we undertook at Rabat. We recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine; we recognise our responsibility towards Palestine and the Palestinians and particularly people in the West Bank and the occupied territories. We will therefore concentrate on trying to achieve understanding, co-operation between us and the Palestinians as the people most directly affected by this problem and from then we will move to the Arab arena not to tell our brethren that we wish them to help us, the people immediately concerned, feel that this or that or the other option is worth our looking at and we need their support and help and we look them and see what could be done and hopefully will be in a better position to face the challenge than we had been in the past.

Q. Your Majesty, there are some people who will see that as a very delicate answer; so let me just ask you to accept a hypothesis which is that you failed to reach an agreement with Yasser Arafat and the PLO whenever he comes to Amman, which one has called imminent; if you went there to the Palestinian representatives within your own parliament and asked for a mandate to negotiate on their behalf and they gave it to you; would you use it?

A. I will definitely look at what people wish me to do and see what could be done; but I do not wish at this stage in all sincerity to respond in a manner that represents a threat to the PLO. I am not a threat to them and do not wish to be a threat to them, nor does my country. We are involved in facing up

to a challenge and want to work out the best way to face it adequately together.

Q. But it is a possibility?

A. I do not see that this possibility is there at a distance; I see that logic and commonsense would dictate on all of us Jordanians and Palestinians alike to come together at this time.

Q. It would be unwise of Yasser Arafat not to feel that is a possibility in the future?

A. Well, Yasser Arafat has a choice and I hope he...?

Q. Can you believe that Prime Minister Shamir and his Likud coalition at least want the West Bank settlements with you?

A. I do not believe this to be the case.

Q. Has there been any what the Americans like to call back-channel communications between your government and his government at all?

A. No.

Q. Have there been any signs from Israel that they seek a compromise or they seek a settlement?

A. Well, they have stressed again that they are willing to enter

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negotiations without preconditions; but based on the fact that they consider the whole of Palestine their territory and their domain and if this is the case, then obviously I do not see that there is a chance to begin to think.

Q. Prime Minister Shamir said to me that only King Hussein would simply come and talk; there are no preconditions; everything can be talked about if he would simply come and talk to us. Why don't you simply go and talk?

A. How can we in the face of their declared position of considering the West Bank a part of Israel in terms of what they call Jewish and Samaria, and Jerusalem.

Q. Well, that's only a naming position, isn't it like saying that the West Bank people will receive autonomy after five years and the final status is yet to be discussed; why is that prospect so unacceptable to you?

A. Because the only formula that could work is total withdrawal for total peace; they have no right to determine what the future of the West Bank is; that is sovereign territory belonging to a sovereign people; it should be returned to it. And, if this is not possible, I cannot see that, realistically speaking, that the Israelis are offering anything that is worth looking at.

Q. Do you believe that negotiations with the Labour Party, where they to achieve power in Israel, would be more successful, more fruitful?

A. I really can't tell; one sees

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Hussein: Israel buried Reagan's plan

(Continued from page 4)

some differences between the positions of these parties; one would hope that the differences may deflect some change in the public opinion there and if this is the case, hopefully, this is a positive development, if we speak in general.

Q. Mr. Rabin, who is not the leader of the party, but was the prime minister, has told us that the preface of the West Bank could be returned to Jordan immediately and he seems far less insistent on demanding that you must never speak for the PLO; does it give you any cause for optimism that he says this?

A. This is an interesting development which is hopefully not a personal opinion but as you described it a feeling on the part of the Israeli people; and, if this is the case, one hopes that this trend will continue until it matures into a reasonable responsible position.

Q. Your Majesty, if there were to be a settlement on the West Bank, what would you do with the Jewish settlements?

A. So obviously I'm not in power to negotiate on this state, on this matter; but argue they clear that these settlements are illegal in the occupied territories and we have always felt for very long that the creation of every new settlement there has been the creation of an obstacle in the path of any eventual peace. I believe that the element of reciprocity ought to be introduced into any final comprehensive peace in the area in regard to such issues as security, for example: this is not one-sided; it can never be one-sided. Got to be a situation that recognises the rights of both sides; settlements basically are illegal, but then we are talking about a solution to the entire Palestinian problem, there is also the question of Arab properties in Israel itself and I hope that all this would interest everybody.

Q. Would they need, Haj Rashad El-Shawwa was saying to me that he thought the answer would be to allow the settlements to stay but to live under Arab law, under Jordanian law, would you find that a possible good idea?

A. I can't say very much more than that the settlements as such are illegal.

Q. Could Jews and Arabs live in peace on the West Bank?

A. Not on the West Bank separately, but certainly in a context of peace: if there is a just peace that we seek for, the entire area could be transformed and I think people on both sides may enjoy much they haven't ever seen or experienced.

Q. Speaking about West Bank opinions seem to favour the confederation plan: a confederation between two states: one with a strong Palestinian entity and Jordan. First of all, do you favour that plan; and secondly if you do, how could you convince Israel that she need not feel threatened by such a confederation on her borders?

A. First of all, I have always favoured at least a possible cooperation between two entities: I

think there is an attachment to an entity to identity both here in Jordan by Jordanians and on the Palestinian dimension by Palestinians; within the context of the family to which we belong; and, it was a suggestion I made even in the seventies that there were three options: either total independence, which may not be as realistic as people feel this to be the case and want. In fact even the PNC took a decision a while ago along these lines; or this sort of balanced relationship that we hope we will develop or evolve; or return to what existed before. The best choice is obviously a balanced relationship, a concept that would be acceptable and satisfying to any Palestinian and any Jordanian for all times to come; I hope this is what eventually we will work out. So this is the question.

Q. How do you convince Israel under its present government and its present rule that such an arrangement would not be a threat to her internal security, bearing in mind, Sir, that you have yet to recognise the state of Israel?

A. The recognition of the state of Israel is implicit in our acceptance of Security Council resolution 242; the question is what state of Israel, and, right now, as you well know Israel is now in possession of the whole of Palestine, plus territories belonging to other Arab states. And, in return, obviously, Arab rights have to be recognised, the question of peace; peace is a state of mind, security is a state of mind it is born of peace; if peace and justice are assured, this is the best guarantee that all in the area can live in peace and security.

Q. When you next see Chairman Yasser Arafat, will you be talking to him about a point that is consistently raised in Israel, which is the covenant of the PLO which calls for the destruction of the Zionist state of Israel and the PLO use of terrorism; will you advise them to drop this part of their covenant and would you advise Mr. Arafat to renounce terrorism?

A. I believe that the Palestinians given a chance, given their rights would naturally renounce these approaches; which were forced upon them by the truth of the denial of their existence and any of their rights. It is very sad to see what is happening there, but on the other hand it is very similar to what you have experienced in Europe for example when under occupation in World War II. Some people may call it terrorism some people may call it resistance to occupation but it's born of the tragic situation that has existed for long. Once that is resolved, I believe that all the situation could change very basically. As for the covenant I don't believe that it was Arafat's responsibility to have it put together; it was that something which he inherited and which existed from many years before. Unfortunately, it is due to the Palestinian strong feelings in terms of their rights on their soil; but much has changed over the years; if there is a break towards a solution I believe that a lot will change.

Q. Do you advise them to take that article out of the covenant?

A. I'll talk to him about all aspects of the problem and...

Q. Do you believe that he should take it out now?

A. The answer to that is that the PLO as such feels that they have to ask: What do the Palestinians get in return? This is their answer consistently and I believe that it is justified under those circumstances; but obviously we will discuss the subject and see what can be done.

Q. How was the Arafat Mubarak rapprochement? Does it help you in your efforts to find peace in the Middle East?

A. Egypt is a very important part of the Arab World. I believe that Egypt cannot afford to turn its back to the rest of the Arab family in the same way as the Arab family cannot turn its back to Egypt. And the years that passed in terms of the break of ties with Egypt are lost years and have not helped because a just and durable peace cannot be reached by solving part of the problem and leaving the rest unattended. But the development that we saw in terms of the meeting between Arafat and President Mubarak was a very positive development and a natural one and we foretold it and hope that will be a step in the right direction of what is going to work.

Q. Can we expect a rapprochement if you like between yourself and President Mubarak? Could you be the first Middle East leader to welcome him in the fold?

A. We have the closest contact and the closest relations and he has my admiration and respect and my sympathy for all the problems he faces, and I hope that the time will come very soon when the relations will be resumed.

Q. Could you then be the first Arab leader to welcome President Mubarak back into the Arab fold?

A. I would wish nothing more than for the circumstances to arise when that might be possible, yes.

Q. So you are saying that it's a possibility?

A. It's not only a possibility, it's inevitable.

Q. And in terms of time — perhaps this year?

A. One doesn't know, but I hope that at the earliest opportunity Egypt and the Arab family will come together.

Q. As you view Israel over the years, Your Majesty, what changes have you detected in the nature of the state?

A. They are more militant, more belligerent, more reliant on force, less concerned with world public opinion. Less concerned with morals in terms of the justifications for their actions and this is really very distressing to watch.

Q. Do you believe there can be any serious movement towards peace without a further effort on the part of the United States to help you?

A. I believe the United States has a moral responsibility. We were very distressed recently to see a development of our relationship which is akin to a treaty between the United States and the

State of Israel. In other words, when you have two separate powers linked to two belligerents in ties of the type that we see, this obviously makes it almost impossible to see how for example, the Lebanese problem could be resolved or settle the Palestinian one which is the root cause of instability in the area as a whole. We hope, certainly, that the United States will play a role, and a positive role, and others in the world as well.

Q. Unlikely to happen in an election year?

A. Maybe not, but maybe people would have the vision and the courage to act, regardless of whether election year is in the process or otherwise.

Q. On your own side Sir, on the Arabic side, what did you mean when you referred earlier this week to the circle of infested paralysis regarding the Arab approach to West Bank negotiations?

A. Not only West Bank negotiations. In regard to any action that we can take. We speak of the lack of credibility of others in the world but I believe that very seriously and with deep regret that we are losing our credibility if we haven't lost it altogether. We are tied down to this concept of a consensus... and it doesn't work. It is very easy for the minority to block any progress on any issue and this is something, that has got to be rectified.

Q. If you have a chance, you would just wish to go ahead on your own carrying the mainstream of Palestinian opinion with you?

A. No. We would certainly rely very heavily on Arab support and we hope that this will exist and manifest itself realistically in the future between Palestinians and Jordanians and then the Arab World.

Q. [But that is just what is not happening.]

On the Arab side, as it was in the case of the PLO. Again they were seeking consensus and they were paralysed to act whereas a majority may have had a different approach and this may manifest itself in the future as well. Within the Arab League, the Arab summit, again the same problem has occurred. So what we are saying is that the majority ought to have a chance to formulate policy and I hope that this will occur.

Q. Do I detect, Sir, finally, I spoke to you a year ago, I thought you were rather optimistic then. I detect today, perhaps a greater note of resignation in your voice — am I right or wrong?

A. No Sir, the challenge is still there, we are determined to face it to the best of our ability.

Q. And you remain optimistic?

A. Maybe there isn't much to get one to feel optimistic but things couldn't get any worse and so they have got to get better.

Q. And in terms of time finally, Your Majesty, how much time is left as far as the West Bank is concerned before there will be nothing left to negotiate about?

A. Not much time, Sir, not much time.

Thank you very much indeed.

No corner of the globe will escape the horrors of a nuclear holocaust

By Janet Bohlen

TROPICAL AND southern Hemisphere developing countries would be devastated by a nuclear war, even if it were fought only in the north. A massive cloud of smoke and radioactive dust would bring freezing temperatures to the south, scientists from 15 nations concluded. Plants would stop growing. Jungles would die out. Massive storms would roll in from the oceans. Fish and shellfish would die. As the cloud cleared, ultra-violet rays would bring disease and blindness. People who think nuclear war is a northern problem "must think again", a prominent U.S. scientist warned.

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Soviet scientists are agreed on at least one point concerning the effects of nuclear war: The tropical Third World will not escape devastation, even if the war is fought only in the north.

"In a nuclear war there is no victor and no vanquished", said the Soviet Academy of Science, via satellite from Moscow to a gathering in Washington of more than 500 scientists, conservationists and government officials. They came from some 15 nations, including Third World countries such as Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Venezuela.

Even a one-way strike of no more than 100 megatons (one megaton has the force of one million tonnes of TNT) against cities could trigger a global "nuclear winter", said two eminent U.S. scientists, physicist Carl Sagan and biologist Paul Erlich, representing a consensus of some 100 other experts.

"People in the southern Hemisphere who think this is a northern Hemisphere problem must unfortunately think again", warned Sagan. Only the timing and degree of suffering will be different, he implied.

These new findings on the risks associated with nuclear war were made public during a two-day conference here. The meeting ended with an unprecedented satellite hook-up with Moscow during which Soviet and U.S. scientists exchanged data.

Up to 1.1 billion people would be killed outright in a large-scale nuclear war. An equal number would need medical aid, which will be largely unavailable. The long-term effects would be far more serious.

U.S. physicists used a 5,000-megaton war as their "baseline", but they said that a 100-1,000 megaton exchange would radically disrupt weather and climate, causing darkness and extreme cold.

Within a week of such a war, sunlight in the northern Hemisphere would be reduced to 1-2% of normal, because of soot from fires and the debris flung into the air by explosions. The smoke from urban fires would be poisonous because of the plastics and modern synthetics with which modern cities are built.

This pall of smoke, dust and radioactivity would spread southwards, possibly very rapidly, and could conceivably cover the entire globe. Previous studies have indicated the southern Hemisphere would escape most effects of a nuclear war in the northern

Hemisphere. But dust generated by a single Mexican volcano recently circled the globe in three weeks and spread north and south within eight months. Observations of giant dust storms on Mars also tend to confirm that nuclear dust would cover this globe relatively quickly.

The darkness under this cloud would disrupt photosynthesis, by which plants turn light into energy. Food chains would collapse. The biological results would be more profound than anything that has happened in the last 65 million years, according to Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University. Temperatures would drop and stay down for months, bringing ice age conditions in the north and localised sub-freezing temperatures in the south.

The seas would provide little relief. The oceans would remain warmer than the land, and the exchange of warm and cold air between land and water would result in severe storms. Coastal food supplies such as oysters, clams and mussels would absorb toxins from fall-out and surface run-off.

The oceans' phytoplankton, base of the aquatic food chain, needs light to survive. This factor, coupled with the poisoning of coastal wetlands, would eliminate many marine species.

The explosions would damage or destroy the ozone layer which protects the earth from the sun's ultra-violet rays. At first, the dust and soot would provide a shield. But when the great cloud cleared, ultra-violet doses about 1.6 times normal could be expected. Humans would be less naturally immune to disease, and blindness and cancers would increase.

The rays could affect human genes, causing mutations, abortions and birth defects. Interbreeding within isolated groups of survivors could make these problems worse.

In short, civilisation as we know it would be destroyed, the scientists said. Survivors would be forced to become hunters and gatherers, but few would know how to hunt or gather, and most of the plant and animal systems on which they would depend would no longer be there.

But the conference was not without hope. Some delegates felt that the gathering itself, and other hard, dispassionate studies of possible effects on the planet of the 13,000 megatons of destructive force stored in the "developed" world, could spark more serious efforts to disarm. — Eathscan feature.



For a nuclear-free corridor

STOCKHOLM — Summarising the reactions to a Swedish inquiry concerning a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons in Central Europe, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs says that the majority of the neutral and non-aligned states have ward reservations. The Warsaw Pact takes a positive attitude but recommends a broadening of the corridor.

The inquiry was made in December 1982 on the basis of one of the proposals made in a report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues under the chairmanship of Olof Palme. The proposal implied that the withdrawal of battlefield nuclear weapons — short-range rockets, atomic mines and artillery — from a corridor with a width of, for example, 150 kilometres on either side of the borderline between East and West could constitute an important confidence-building measure which should contribute towards reduced tension in Europe.

Replies have been received from all the governments approached by Sweden, including all

European governments and the United States and Canada, and a summary of these replies has now been presented to the governments concerned. The Foreign Ministry says. The Swedish government has also given an account of its views on the proposal, stating that the aim of bringing the corridor proposal into the dialogue between governments is to promote the endeavours to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in Europe and to bring about reductions.

The Swedish government, which supports the proposal, is greatly interested in a continued dialogue with a view to obtaining increased clarity on how the corridor arrangement could be worked out and on the prospects for its establishment. There are currently no plans to present proposals on the issue at the Stockholm Conference, but the government intends to continue taking an active part in efforts aimed at implementing the corridor idea. The Foreign Ministry says. — Newsletter from Sweden.

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Pakistan continues dominance of Asian Squash Championship

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The team events of the Second Asian Squash Championships continued Tuesday at the Sports City with India beating Bahrain 3-0, Singapore defeating Sri Lanka 3-0, and India trouncing Jordan 3-0. In their second tournament of the day, Singapore also defeated Malaysia 3-0.

Pakistan are the firm favourites to win the team event and have won all their matches so far against Singapore, Bahrain and Jordan. India have also won all their team matches, defeating Bahrain 3-0, Malaysia 3-0, Sri Lanka 3-0 and Jordan 3-0. However, on present form they can only come second to Pakistan.

Bahrain have not won any matches in the team event and have only one match left to play against Malaysia today, Wednesday. Placings for the other positions are still open with two days of matches left. And the competition is becoming even more fierce as the teams vie for a higher placing.

Jordan have been giving excellent performances to the delight of the crowds and showed great determination against their Pakistani opponents on Monday, fighting for the points despite the inevitable outcome. The trainer of the Jordanian team, Mr. Fahim Gul, told the Jordan Times: "The Jordanian team have done well in the tournament and if they could compete in more championships like this one the practice would greatly improve their per-



Fahim Gul — national squash team coach.

formance. They are fit but they need more experience." He also said that at present, Jordan are in fifth position and if they beat Malaysia on Thursday they will be fourth in the championships which is a first performance on the international circuit.

Mr. Gul expressed hope that the national Jordanian squash team would be able to obtain sponsorship in order to play abroad and broaden their experience. He said that following their performance in the Second Asian Championships, sponsorship

would encourage and enable them to pursue squash abroad.

Feas that Mr. Gul was going to leave his position as trainer of the Jordanian team have been allayed following a recent discussion between Mr. Gul and His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Mr. Gul has affirmed that he will continue to coach the national team.

Wednesday's matches start at 9.30 a.m. when Pakistan meets Sri Lanka. At 4.30 p.m. Bahrain will play Malaysia.

The Pakistan v India match, also at 4.30, promises to be exciting as does the contest between Jordan and Singapore at 6.30 p.m.

Results — Tuesday

N. Singh (India) beat N. Aziz (Bahrain) 9-2, 9-3, 9-3; Man-chinda (India) beat M. Askar (Bahrain) 9-1, 9-3, 9-4; Daruwal (India) beat K. Amra (Bahrain) 9-0, 9-0, 9-3; Peter Hill (Singapore) beat Gar uge (Sri Lanka) 9-4, 9-2, 11-8; Abidin (Singapore) beat A. Shoker (Sri Lanka) 11-8, 11-8, 9-2; Caltan (Singapore) beat Desilva (Sri Lanka) 9-1, 11-8, 9-0; P. Hill (Singapore) beat K. Ong (Malaysia) 9-7, 9-0, 9-2; Abidin (Singapore) beat Farnas (Malaysia) 9-2, 9-6, 9-0; G. Tang (Singapore) beat Ranjindra (Malaysia) 9-7, 9-0, 9-2; Daruwal (India) beat Y. Soufwan (Jordan) 9-0, 9-3, 9-2; Man-chinda (India) beat H. Sae'ed (Jordan) 9-2, 9-5, 9-0; Singh (India) beat N. Oart (Jordan) 9-5, 9-7, 9-2.



Hamed Al Sae'ed of Jordan stretches out to reach a tricky shot from India's Manchinda on Tuesday in the 2nd Asian Squash Championship. Al Sae'ed lost 3-0. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan).

Netherlands ready to stage Olympics without state aid

AMSTERDAM (R) — The Netherlands Olympic Committee confirmed Tuesday it was going ahead with plans to bid for the 1992 Olympics and added that it could stage the games without government aid.

In a report on a possible bid by either Amsterdam or Rotterdam, the committee said it could run a "frugal Olympics" using existing or planned sporting facilities.

It said the estimated 1.75 billion guilder (\$680 m) cost of the games could be raised through sponsorship, television rights and the sale of stamps and coins.

A committee spokesman said Amsterdam and Rotterdam officials showed keen interest during an initial meeting Monday night. Officials want to stage events

between Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the two largest Dutch cities which are just 60 kilometres apart. However, under the Olympic Charter only one will be able to make a formal application to the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Some events could also go to the nearby cities of the Hague and Utrecht, but none would be more than 70 kilometres from Amsterdam or Rotterdam, the officials added.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam, rivals in many aspects of Dutch life, are located in one of the world's most densely populated areas with several airports, sports stadiums and many hotels.

Monday night's meeting was the

first formal one between the cities and the Olympic committee since it announced an interest in holding the games earlier this month. Further talks are planned for March and April.

One proposal discussed Monday was to base the Olympic village in Almere, near Amsterdam, a new town being built up on reclaimed land. Newly-constructed homes and flats there could be reserved for Olympic use and returned to the city council later for families.

Amsterdam, which hosted the 1928 games, has a top class six-lane rowing course while Rotterdam has a 58,000-capacity stadium and an Olympic quality cycling stadium.

W. German soccer bosses launch survey on dwindling attendances

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — The managers of the 18 West German first division (Bundesliga) soccer teams agreed Monday to launch a 300,000-mark (\$100,000) market research survey to find out why crowds are falling.

Bundesliga attendances, which dropped from a record 8.3 million five years ago to 6.2 million last season, are likely to dip by a further 1.5 per cent this year, the managers said in a statement at the end of a two-day meeting.

They said the fall meant income would not rise in the coming year, though most clubs' costs are in-

creasing and many are already in deep financial trouble.

West German Soccer Federation (DFB) treasurer Egidius Braun said: "We want to establish

what is wrong with the product."

Crowds are at the lowest level for 10 years when they slumped dramatically in the wake of a major bribery scandal.

Audis take early lead in Monte Carlo Rally

MONTE CARLO (R) — Heavy snowfalls in the French Alps gave the West German four-wheel drive Audi Quattros an early lead in the Monte Carlo Rally Tuesday, and led to the first serious accident of the event.

The Audis took full advantage of their road-holding ability to occupy the first three positions after the first common stage overnight from Aix-les-Bains in the Alps to Grospiere on the Ardeche Plateau.

A spectator was killed when another Audi driven by Frenchman Guy Chasseuil ploughed into a crowd near Valencia.

The snow proved decisive in the duel between the Audis and their main rivals, the Italian Lancia

i37S. Sweden's Stig Blomqvist was first to arrive in Grospiere early Tuesday, followed by team-mates Walter Roehrl of West Germany and 1983 World Rally Champion Hannu Mikkola of Finland.

The Swede, who has now won five World Cup races this year, clocked an aggregate time of 3:13.96 after a devastating first leg when he flashed down the course 1.22 seconds faster than Girardelli, who races in Luxembourg's colours, to virtually assure himself to victory. Girardelli, who set the second fastest times on both runs, finished in 3:15.21 to move up to fifth spot in the overall World Cup standings behind third-placed Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Austrian Anton Steiner.

The surprise of the day was the third place finish of Sweden's Joergen Sundqvist in 3:16.36, his best World Cup performance.

Moser breaks 3 of his own world records

MEXICO CITY (R) — Italian Francesco Moser broke his own five-day-old world records for one hour and the distances of five kilometres and 20 km in the Olympic Velodrome here Monday, organisers said.

The Italian cyclist rode 51.151 km in the hour to beat his previous best of 50.919 km. And he clocked five minutes 47.163 seconds

Blomqvist, Roehrl battle for Monte Carlo lead

MONTE CARLO (R) — Sweden's Stig Blomqvist and 1983 winner Walter Roehrl of West Germany set the pace as Audi Quattros seized the initiative in the Monte Carlo Rally Tuesday. Blomqvist held a six-second lead over Audi team mate Roehrl with four stages remaining before the overnight rest halt at gap in the French Alps Tuesday.

Reigning world champion Hannu Mikkola of Finland, trailed Blomqvist by three minutes and 20 seconds, giving Audi a monopoly of the top three places.

The four-wheel drive cars came into their own in the snow and ice which covered most roads in Tuesday's stage from Ardeche, in southern central France.

Jean Luc Therier was nearly eight minutes behind the leader in his Renault 5 Turbo, while Lancia — who came first and second last year through Roehrl and Finland's Markku Alen — were even further adrift.

Italian Antonio Bettiga was the

leading Lancia driver, 13 minutes 37 seconds behind Blomqvist in seventh place.

Roehrl, worried about his lack of experience in four-wheel drive cars before the event started, was 13 seconds behind Blomqvist at the end of the first common stage at Grospiere.

He lost a further 23 seconds in the sixth time trial when he went off course but retrieved 30 seconds in the next timed section at Burzet — run for the first time since 1973.

Burzet was a disaster for Lancia team leader Alen, who lost seven minutes 26 seconds and obstructed the Nissan 240RS of fellow Finn Timo Salonen, who sacrificed more than eight minutes.

A spectator was killed earlier Tuesday when the Audi of French driver Guy Chasseuil ploughed into a crowd near Valencia.

Drivers were taking a six-hour rest after reaching gap Tuesday night.

Top seed Garrison demolishes Vanier in Florida tennis

MARCO BEACH, Florida (R) — Top-seeded Zina Garrison demolished Corinne Vanier of France 6-0, 6-3 but second-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary had a tougher time beating Italy's Raffaella Reggi in a \$100,000 women's tennis tournament Monday.

Garrison took command from the start and kept the French woman at bay with her steady, smooth groundstrokes. It was not until midway through the second set that Vanier could hold service and pose any kind of a threat.

"I didn't feel she got into the match hardly at all," said Garrison. "She seemed like she didn't want to run down the balls and seemed a bit surprised when she started playing well in the second. Then she got her act together and could have given me a great run." In the second set games were

tied 3-3 until Vanier lost her service in the seventh and allowed the American to cruise ahead for the match.

In a battle of two clay court specialists, Temesvari had a two hour and 52 minute struggle against Reggi before winning 3-6, 7-5, 7-5.

"It was one of the best matches I've played ever and Raffaella played brilliantly," the 17-year-old Hungarian said. "Never once did I think I had the match."

In other first-round matches: Michele Torres (U.S.) beat Vima Jausovec (Yugoslavia) 2-6, 7-5, 6-4; Manuela Maleeva (Bulgaria) beat Beth Herr (U.S.) 6-0, 4-6, 7-5; Catarina Lindqvist (Sweden) beat Jenny Klisch (U.S.) 6-3, 7-5; Iva Budarova (Czechoslovakia) beat Anne Minter (Australia) 6-3, 6-4.

Stenmark moves within striking range of World Cup leader

KIRCHBERG, Austria (R) — Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark and expatriate Austrian Marc Girardelli, both barred from competing in the Winter Olympics, took the top two places in the World Ski Cup giant slalom at Kirchberg Tuesday.

Stenmark, fastest on both legs, completed his 77th World Cup victory to move into second place in the overall standings with 145 points, nine behind Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen, who fell on the first run.

The Swede, who has now won five World Cup races this year,

clocked an aggregate time of 3:13.96 after a devastating first leg when he flashed down the course 1.22 seconds faster than Girardelli, who races in Luxembourg's colours, to virtually assure himself to victory.

Girardelli, who set the second fastest times on both runs, finished in 3:15.21 to move up to fifth spot in the overall World Cup standings behind third-placed Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Austrian Anton Steiner.

The surprise of the day was the third place finish of Sweden's Joergen Sundqvist in 3:16.36, his best World Cup performance.

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INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL REGISTRATION FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1984/5

KINDERGARTEN

The school's new kindergarten will open in September 1984. There will be two sections, one for children aged not less than 3 years 8 months on 1 September, and one for children aged not less than 4 years 8 months on 1 September.

GCE 'A' LEVELS

From September 1984 the school will offer a two-year full-time course for senior students leading to GCE 'A' level examinations in June 1986. Subjects offered are:

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Applications are now being accepted from students who wish to join the school in any grade in September 1984.

REGISTRATION

Application forms for all sections of the school are available from the school office. The closing date for applications is 29 February 1984.

Further information may be obtained from the school office, telephone: 845572.

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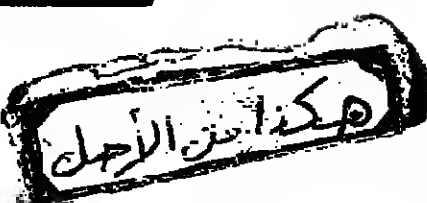


ARABIC FOR SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES

The Language Center at the University of Jordan announces that courses in Modern Standard Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages will commence on September 24 and will last for 16 weeks. Two programs will be offered:

1. The intensive program in which classes meet in the morning for 20 hours per week. Saturday — Wednesday. The fee for these courses is JD 100 per term.
2. The regular program in which classes meet 6 hours per week (5:30 — 7:10 Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday). The fee for these courses is JD 35 per term.

Those interested please call at the Language Center for registration between 21 January and 8 February 1984



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Salvadorean army faces strong rebel resistance

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (A.P.) — Army troops are finding strong rebel resistance to a key counterinsurgency drive in the eastern province of Usulután, military and civilian sources said.

At least seven soldiers and 11 leftist guerrillas have been killed since the Friday start of the operation called "well-being for Usulután," an extension of a similar pacification and reconstruction operation in San Vicente province which borders it on the west.

The army says the programme is aimed at "guaranteeing to the population its right to live in peace, reactivate and reconstruct all those places affected by terrorism."

Rebels left San Vicente before about 6,000 troops began the counterinsurgency drive last June. Because they encountered little resistance, the government began resettlement and development programmes after only four days.

But three days into the Usulután operation, military sources

saw rebels are putting up a strong fight against army troops that have attacked areas long held by guerrillas.

Civilians said government planes Sunday bombed positions believed held by the rebels in the area of Jucuarán, 80 miles (130 kilometres) southeast of San Salvador.

Troops and guerrillas clashed in San Agustín and San Francisco Javier, where nine guerrillas and five soldiers died and 19 other troops were wounded, military sources said.

Two guerrillas and two soldiers were killed in fighting around Jucuarán, 68 miles (110 kilometres) east of the capital, civilian sources said.

Both the military and civilian sources spoke on condition they

not be identified for security reasons.

A Defence Ministry spokesman refused to discuss where troops were assigned and the size of the forces.

Reporters who travelled to the area said about 4,000 troops from U.S.-trained battalions were on missions in the west, north and southeast of the province.

Electricity was restored Sunday in Usulután and the other eastern provinces of San Miguel, Morazan and La Unión, electrical company sources said. The area, with a population of 1.3 million, was blacked out for two days by rebel bombings of electrical towers and an attack on a power station that relays energy to the region.

Elsewhere in the country, soldiers and guerrillas fought intense battles in the northwest province of Morazan, a longtime guerrilla stronghold, civilians there said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties in the fighting on the road from Soledad to Corinto, about 120 miles (200 kilometres) northeast of the capital.

BBC reports Argentine peace plan

LONDON (A.P.) — The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Monday night quoted Argentine Foreign Ministry sources as saying Argentina is preparing a peace proposal over the Falkland Islands and expects to send it to Britain in the next few weeks.

In a report from Buenos Aires, the BBC Television News and Current Affairs Programme said the reported initiative will offer a formal Argentine declaration of aid to hostilities and a return to normal diplomatic and commercial relations with Britain.

In return, it seeks from Britain the future of the 150-mile (241 kilometre) exclusion zone around the Falklands, drastic reduction of Britain's 4,000-man garrison there, and a commitment to begin talks on what the sources called the islands' future relationship with Argentina, the BBC said.

It reported that the officials added that guarantees for the 1,000 British-descended islanders would be offered under an eventual Argentine administration.

The BBC did not say what the guarantees were.

India develops new battle tank

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India has developed one of the most powerful battle tanks in the world, according to a senior Defence Ministry official.

Defence Ministry Scientific Adviser V.S. Arunachalam, addressing the 71st Indian Science Congress, also said that India has "acquired the capability to build a low-level radar similar to those made in the U.S."

The battle tank, Dr. Arunachalam said, is one of the most powerful in the world, in that it has a capacity of 1,100 horse power.

The adviser said that the new low-level radar, which is under research and development process and expected to be ready in one year's time, can be used also for civilian purposes such as at commercial airports during rains and low visibility.

Dr. Arunachalam told the meeting, which is devoted to "quality science in India" that the country had also developed its own design in jet engines, comparable to those of Rolls Royce or the Euro-

pean Torado. Jet engine technology was, he added, much more complicated than designing a nuclear reactor. Very few nations with advanced nuclear technology built jet engines.

Dr. Arunachalam compared this situation with the advice given by a western expert to the government of India 25 years back and said every rule recommended by the expert had been broken.

India had been advised to confine itself to the manufacture of small and big guns and ammunition. According to the expert, India could not match developments in the fields of aircraft, radar and electronics. "Do not attempt to make tanks because you do not know how to make tractors," the expert was quoted as saying by Dr. Arunachalam.

Dr. Arunachalam said that quality science was synonymous with "defence science" and defence research was a part of the nation's scientific and technological programmes, though its primary aim was to protect the country.

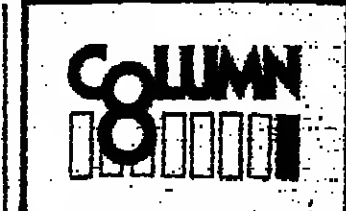
New X-ray method

Indian scientists have developed a new method of taking X-ray pictures on plain paper, eliminating the need for the expensive photographic plate currently used, according to a senior Indian academic.

Dr. Manish Mukherjee, who was addressing to 71st Indian Science Congress, said the simple method for development of X-ray pictures directly on plain paper has been evolved using an indigenous photo copier and slightly modified X-ray machine.

The modified X-ray machine uses a selenium light sensitive plate instead of the conventional photographic film. An electrical image which is then transformed by the photo copier into a regular photograph, Dr. Mukherjee said.

The technique, which has attracted world attention, was developed by Dr. Mukherjee and his colleagues, Dr. Alakes Ghosh and Dr. Anjan Chakraborty.



Greek millionaire charged for theft

ATHENS (R) — A Greek state prosecutor Tuesday brought criminal charges against a multi-millionaire olive oil manufacturer and one of his employees in connection with the theft of Italian renaissance paintings worth an estimated \$35 million from Budapest. Seven other people in Hungary and Italy have so far been arrested in connection with the theft.

U.S. Communists name candidates

NEW YORK (A.P.) — The U.S. Communist Party nominated its general secretary, Gus Hall, and black activist Angela Davis as its presidential and vice presidential candidates Monday and called for a complete reversal of President Ronald Reagan's domestic and foreign policies. The two ran together in 24 U.S. states and the district of Columbia in 1980, collecting 45,000 votes out of more than 58 million cast nationwide.

Editor charged for quoting ANC chief

JOHANNESBURG (R) — The editor of South Africa's biggest-selling newspaper appeared in court Tuesday charged with quoting a "banned person", an offence carrying a possible jail sentence. Harvey Tyson, editor of the English-language Johannesburg Star, told the court it was a mistake for the newspaper to have published a quote from Oliver Tambo, the exiled head of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC). Mr. Tambo is "banned" and as such may not be quoted in the public press. But Mr. Tyson said that it was difficult for a South African newspaper to obey the country's press laws because they were so many and so complex.

Birthday hoax delays Cypriot plane

LARNACA (R) — A hoax bomb sent to a Cyprus Airways pilot by colleagues as a birthday joke delayed a flight due to collect President Spyros Kyprianou from Athens Monday for four hours, airport sources said. Security police became suspicious when they spotted the package, labelled "Celebrate your birthday with a bang and close your ears when you open it," and initiated bomb alert procedures. It was found to contain gypsum powder, glue and a clock.

Bangkok mystery slasher nabbed

BANGKOK (R) — Police Tuesday arrested a university student suspected of being the mystery slasher who knifed 11 foreigners in Bangkok this month. Chaibong Yuppamek, 28, who had a history of mental illness, was charged with attempted murder and causing grievous bodily harm, police said. They said Chaibong had confessed to all the attacks, saying he had stabbed the strolling foreigners in the back because he feared they were on spying missions in Thailand.

Former Beatie's wife fined

LONDON (R) — Singer Linda McCartney, wife of former Beatle Paul, was Tuesday fined for the second time in eight days on drugs charges. American-born Linda, 42, pleaded guilty before magistrates to smuggling 4.9 grammes of cannabis through London's Heathrow airport on her way back from the Caribbean and was fined £75 (£105). Customs officers arrested her on Jan. 17 when she and Paul flew in from Bridgetown, Barbados, where they were both fined \$100 the previous day for having marijuana at their holiday home.

12 bogus sex cure sellers arrested

SEOUL (R) — Twelve South Korean herb medicine dealers were arrested Tuesday for selling bogus medicines purported to restore sexual vigour, police said. They were charged with selling one billion won (\$1.3 million) worth of false cures, mainly bogus deer antlers, produced out of cheap materials. Antler horn, bear gall bladders and other unusual items are regarded as powerful sex aids and cures for various ailments by many South Koreans.

U.S. envoy arrives in Lisbon after talks in Cape Verde

LISBON (A.P.) — U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Southern African Affairs Frank Wisner arrived here Monday after meeting with Angolan negotiators on strife-torn southern Africa at Cape Verde over the weekend.

Mr. Wisner refused to comment on reports South African officials were also present at the talks on the island nation off the West African coast, saying only he would meet with U.S. embassy officials and Portuguese authorities during his three-day stay in Lisbon.

But sources close to the U.S. envoy confirmed Mr. Wisner met

with Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura during his visit to Cape Verde.

They said he also held talks with Cape Verdean officials, but did not confirm reports South African officials were also part of the unpublicised Cape Verde gathering.

The sources, who spoke with the Associated Press on the condition they not be identified, said the talks in Cape Verde had been held "only on a bilateral basis", confirming U.S. embassy sources that there had been no multi-lateral meeting in Cape Verde.

Zia promises to free political leaders before 1985 elections

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Pakistan's imprisoned political leaders will be freed before elections to a civilian parliament promised by March 1985, martial law President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq said.

The official APP News Agency said General Zia told journalists Monday night after a one-day visit to Lahore that most people arrested during two months of anti-government protests last year had now been released.

He said prominent opposition leaders, who are mostly under house arrest rather than in jail, would be released "before the revival of political activities in the country."

Gen. Zia gave no total figure for those still in jail. The government has said over 4,000 people were arrested during the unrest but the opposition estimated the total at double that number.

Gen. Zia's remarks, one day after he staged an unusual campaign-style walkabout on his return from the Islamic summit in Casablanca, suggested that he was now actively canvassing support for his planned partyless elections and a controlled transition to civilian rule.

The official Pakistan Times quoted Gen. Zia as saying the 1973 constitution, which he suspended upon taking power in a 1977 coup, allowed both party and non-party polls.

No more arrests expected in Norway's spy scandal

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian Attorney General has said that based on investigations so far into the spy scandal involving a high ranking Foreign Ministry official, no further arrests were expected.

Mr. Arne Treholt, 41, was Monday night remanded in custody for 12 weeks by the Oslo Magistrates Court and denied visitors and letters.

Mr. Treholt told the court he was on his way to meet Gennady Titov, an official of the KGB (The Soviet State Security Committee), in Vienna last Friday when he was arrested at the airport outside Oslo with classified documents in his briefcase.

Mr. Titov was an embassy coun-

sellor in Oslo in 1977 when he was expelled for illegal intelligence activities.

Mr. Treholt said he had met Mr. Titov in Vienna and Helsinki on similar visits to hand over documents to the KGB.

The attorney general said documents were still being assessed to see what national interests might have been damaged by Mr. Treholt's operations for the KGB over several years.

He said nothing could so far be said about Mr. Treholt's motives. Mr. Treholt had denied having received money from the KGB beyond that needed to cover travel costs and daily allowances.

Nigerian government reopens border closed since coup

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's military government ordered Monday the immediate re-opening of its borders closed since the coup that brought it to power on New Year's eve.

The order, announced in an official statement, brought the country's links with the outside world back to normal.

Airports were re-opened on Jan. 2, followed shortly afterwards by restoration of international and domestic telecommunications also cut off during the coup that overthrew the civilian administration of President Shugu Shagari.

Monday's announcement coincided with the arrival in the Nigerian capital of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

He is on a three-day visit to Nigeria, the fourth stop on an 18-day, eight-nation tour of drought-hit West Africa.

During his stay the U.N. leader will meet Nigeria's new head of state, Major-General Mohammed Buhari, who came to power in the military coup.

Monday's government announcement said border personnel should stay vigilant.

Many politicians who did not leave the country have been detained, more than 70 of them in the maximum security wing of Kiri Kiriri Prison on the outskirts of Lagos.

They include former Vice-President Alex Ekwueme, several ministers in Shagari's cabinet and 18 former state governors.

According to the government-owned daily Times Monday, they have been joined by former Biafran leader Emeka Ojukwu, who joined Shagari's party after returning from exile in 1982 but failed to win a senate seat he campaigned for the elections last September.

France urges EC to stop wrangling over details

BRUSSELS (R) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has called on the troubled European Community to stop wrangling over details and prepare for substantive political decisions.

He was speaking at a late night news conference Monday at the end of the First Community Foreign Ministers' Conference since France assumed the presidency on Jan. 1.

He said France was determined to secure agreement at the Community's next summit conference here on March 19 on a reform package that would prevent the 11-nation group from going bankrupt.

Mr. Cheysson proposed to prepare for the summit in a series of informal talks to try to narrow political differences which undermined last month's Athens summit.

But diplomats said some member states including Britain and the Netherlands expressed doubts about France's ability to clinch agreement under such a loose arrangement of bilateral and other contacts, arguing there were many important technical questions still to be settled.

Mr. Cheysson and France's new European Affairs Minister Roland Dumas are to have private talks with each of the other nine states before the ministers hold an informal discussion on Feb. 18-19.

He said his country believed last year's special procedure of so-called jumbo councils of foreign,

finance and farm ministers was no longer valid although it helped identify the major problems of the 11-nation group.

The foreign minister said European leaders on the whole agreed on political aims.

Difficulties often arose over questions that had been discussed endlessly by their experts who had been considering some issues for up to 15 years and could go to their graves before reaching a conclusion.

"We have chosen a general approach. We do not need any more technical details," he added.

Farm ministers under France's Michel Rocard have already taken on the task of working out a reform of the complex Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) whose runaway costs have been the main cause of the group's financial difficulties.

Mr. Cheysson said the three major and linked questions of financial reform would be handled by the Foreign Ministers' Council, the Community's highest authority between summits.

The three questions were how to prevent the group's several spending from getting out of control once again, how to share out the budget burden more fairly to avoid future rows over British overpayments and whether or not to make more cash available to the Community.

Mr. Cheysson said the ministers realised they were unlikely to reach agreement among themselves.

Japan to increase defence spending

TOKYO (R) — Politicians expect to see an increase of at least six per cent in Japan's military expenditure when the government unveils details of this year's budget Wednesday.

But total spending will increase only about 0.5 per cent to 50.627 billion yen (\$217 billion) for the financial year beginning in April, the lowest increase since 1955.

Ministers in Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet were meeting Tuesday to thrash out final details of the budget, especially the thorny issue of arms spending.

The Finance Ministry offered the military only a 5.1 per cent increase to 2,896 billion yen

(\$12.43 billion), but this was rejected as inadequate for a planned re-armament programme.

The military wants at least a 6.8 per cent increase to buy new equipment to counter a growing Soviet military presence around Japan while the United States wants Japan to improve its armed forces so it can move its own forces closer to the Gulf.

But the Finance Ministry says Japan cannot afford a lot of new equipment like anti-submarine patrol aircraft, 21 new F-15 fighters and some new naval ships.

The government is deep in debt and the new budget is expected to set aside 9,100 billion yen (\$38.88 billion) for interest charges and borrowing repayments.

Kabul shakes up military leadership

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan has shaken up its military leadership, replacing the chief of staff and other defence officials, to strengthen its hand against Muslim guerrillas, Western diplomats said here Tuesday.

Lieutenant-General Nazar Mohammad, the tough former head of the army, was made chief of staff on Jan. 7, replacing the ageing Lieutenant-General Baba Jan, the diplomats said. They were quoting reports from their embassies in Kabul.

The former Deputy head of the Khad Seret Police, Major General Ghulam Qader Miakhel, was named deputy chief of staff, and Major General Nabi Azimi, who recently returned from a training course in the Soviet Union, was appointed first deputy minister of defence, the diplomats said.

The appointments have not been announced publicly, the diplomats said, but were apparently connected with a long speech that President Babrak Karmal made to military officials on Jan. 8. He criticised their performance against anti-Communist rebels, the dip-

lomats added.

The diplomats also reported the guerrillas had stepped up an assassination campaign in Kabul, gunning down a Soviet officer, a well-known singer who often appeared on government television and at least six more police, soldiers or Communist Party members.

They said Gen. Baba Jan was considered too ineffective in the war against the Muslim guerrillas and that Nazar Mohammad had the reputation of being a tough and firm commander.

Gen. Miakhel, a member of Karmal's Parcham (FLAG) faction of the ruling Communist stronger hand there, they said.

The Defence Ministry's number two spot taken over by Gen. Azimi had been vacant since May.

The diplomats quoted Kabul sources as saying Mr. Karmal criticised the military during his six-hour speech for failing to find enough conscripts and stem the continued high rate of desertions from the army.

The Afghan army, which had about 80,000 men in 1978, has

the massive debts of Japan's railway system was on the cabinet agenda Tuesday, as was overseas aid. The Foreign Ministry wants an increase of more than 11 per cent in aid against an offered 7.4 per cent.

Economists said the budget would include a cut in income tax, promised by Mr. Nakasone before the December general election to try to win votes for his ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

But they expected this to be met by a rise in corporate profit taxes from 42 to 43.3 per cent, an increase in the tax on imported oil from 3.5 to 4.7 per cent and the introduction of a 1.2 per cent tax on gas imports.

The Soviet officer was assassinated in broad daylight on Jan. 18. Soviet and Afghan troops rounded up about 50 young men for questioning but failed to find the two killers.

Wahid Sabri, a well-known singer who had just returned from Moscow, was shot outside a theatre after giving a concert there last Saturday, they said. At least four soldiers and police as well as two women Communists also were killed last week.

The diplomats reported heavy fighting around the southeastern city of Ghazni.

GOREN BRIDGE
BY CHARLES GOREN
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DIG FOR DUMMY'S ENTRY
DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column. North-South vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ 45
♥ 4
♦ AK76532
♣ J73
WEST EAST
♠ K1098632 ♠ 7
♥ 103 ♥ 762
♦ 84 ♦ QJ9
♣ 8 ♣ KQ10642
SOUTH
♠ A4
♥ AKQJ985
♦ 10
♣ A95
The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♣ 4 ♠ 5 ♣ Pass
6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Eight of ♣.
Our good friend, the late Alphonse J. "Sonny" Moysé, is remembered best for the acerbic wit with which he edited Bridge World Magazine for an many years. He espoused the 4-3 major fit for its often overlooked potential as a suitable game contract, and waged a vigorous campaign against the weak two-bid. His accomplishments were so many

